MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MAY 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Raid, Palestinian Reaction -- Israeli planes bombed targets in southern Lebanon during the afternoon of 9 May, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. Jerusalem radio said the airstrike hit three Fatah bases, one south of the Az-Zahrani River, another south of Ad-Damur and a third on the outskirts of Sidon. It said the planes encountered sparse antiaircraft fire during their attack, which was ordered by the Israeli Government in retaliation for "grave violations" of the cease-fire, including the planting of mines in southern Lebanon and inside Israel, the injury of two people by a bomb on a Jerusalem bus and the planting of a bomb near the Ashqelon school. The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the planes destroyed a missile dump in Ad-Dubbiyah and a radar station in the Ad-Dalhamiyah area. Five people were killed and 12 were wounded in the raids, according to Beirut radio. Sixteen planes took part in the attack, which lasted about 2 hours, YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported.

Shortly after the raid, Palestinian gunners in southern Lebanon opened fire across Israel's northern border, Jerusalem radio said. The Palestinians fired shells and Katyusha rockets into the Galilee panhandle, western Galilee and Maj Sa'd Haddad's border enclave during the evening, according to Jerusalem television. While the television said the IDF had not returned the fire, Voice of Lebanon spoke of an Israeli-Palestinian artillery duel along the border. Galilee residents spent the night in bomb shelters, but quiet prevailed along the border during the night, according to Jerusalem radio. IDF radio said Prime Minister Menahem Begin has promised the Metulla local council head to do everything to ensure that quiet is maintained along the border in the future. Jerusalem radio noted that although 100 shells were fired, there were no casualties. The Israeli Cabinet held a 4-hour meeting on 10 May to discuss the situation in the north, according to IDF radio. Military chiefs attended the meeting.

Reacting to the Israeli raid, the Voice of Palestine warned that the joint forces will not stand "with hands tied before these continuous Zionist aggressions." The Israeli Government will pay a "very heavy price," whose effects will not be confined to one specific part of the conflict and confrontation area, but will spread on a large scale, the radio said. The PLO Executive Committee, which met in Beirut after the raid, accused Israel of "blatant and repeated violations" of the cease-fire, according to a subsequent radio report.

Tripoli Clashes -- Gunmen from rival factions in the northern city of Tripoli engaged in violent clashes throughout the weekend, according to Beirut radio reports. The radio spoke of fierce shelling between the At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin quarters and noted that Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces came under attack. It said 5 people were killed and 52 wounded 7-8 May and that another 8 were killed and 38 were wounded in renewed clashes on 9 May. Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami's efforts to arrange a cease-fire did not succeed.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- Iranian forces have liberated the Shalamcheh area, completing the siege of Khorramshahr and surrounding two Iraqi brigades, Tehran radio's Arabic service announced early on 10 May. The third phase of the current offensive started the previous night, the radio said. Earlier, military communiques and reports broadcast by Tehran radio said the Iranians had receptured Hamid, Hoveyzeh and Jofeyr in western Khuzestan, near the Iraqi border. Iraqi missile bases in Jofeyr, which were targeted on Ahvaz, had fallen. Before fleeing, Iraqi troops destroyed Hoveyzeh and Hamid, according to IRNA.

An Iraqi military spokesman announced that Iraqi forces have withdrawn from positions west of Ahvaz and Susangerd in order to reinforce Iraqi units in the south, INA reported on 8 M . The Iraqis have reinforced their presence in Khorramshahr to confront any possible Iranian attack there, he said. The main task of Iraqi forces is not to preserve Iranian

territory, the spokesman said, but to inflict heavy losses on the Iranians in order to exhaust them and force Iran to recognize Iraq's rights to land and water.

Despite the admission of withdrawal, Iraq continued to report military successes over the weekend. Military statements reported by Voice of the Masses radio on 8 May claimed the Iranians lost 3,500 killed and suffered large tank losses on the southern front. Iraqi fighter planes and helicopters attacked Iranian positions in the (At-Taheri)-(Halub) Bridge area on 9 May, according to a communique carried by INA. The Iraqis shot down one Iranian plane over Bostan on 10 May and two others in the southern front on 8 May, according to reports by Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses. On the other hand, a communique carried by INA on 7 May admitted the loss of two Iraqi fighters over Iran. An Iranian communique carried by Tehran radio said Iranian fighters and antiaircraft fire had downed six Iraqi planes, including two Mirages on 7 May.

Egyptian Warning to Iran -- Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has warned Iran that there would be "grave consequences" if the Iranian Army crossed the Iraqi border, MENA reported. Egypt is opposed to a widening and escalation of aggressive acts, and the situation must be contained, Al-Baz said.

Iran

Embassy Destroyed -- A bomb exploded in front of the Syrian Embassy in Tehran on 9 May, destroying the embassy building and wounding 16 passersby, Tehran radio reported. The Syrian envoy to Iran noted Iraq's involvement in similar acts and linked Iraq with the explosion, the radio added. However, an Iraqi Government spokesman ridiculed the Syrian ambassador's allegations and said it is ridiculous that Iraq should be held responsible for protecting the Syrian Embassy in Tehran, Baghdad radio reported.

Religious Leader Convicted -- A religious leader and three revolution guards have been convicted and sentenced for their part in a plot to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, AFP reported citing ETTELA'AT. The religious leader, Sheykh Ebrahim Moharrer, was sentenced to 10 years exile in Qom, while the other three received 10-year prison sentences.

Israel

Autonomy Talks -- The Cabinet has proposed to resume without delay the negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States on full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, while also asserting that these talks would be held in the capitals of the three countries involved, Jerusalem radio reported. The Cabinet determined that it was inconceivable that Israel should agree to the boycott of Jerusalem as one of the three capitals in which the autonomy talks were to be conducted. Prime Minister Menahem Begin made it categorically clear that he will not allow an Israeli delegation to leave for Washington for talks if talks are not later held in Jerusalem as well, IDF radio reported. Meanwhile, Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said the differences between Egypt and Israel on holding the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in Jerusalem are merely procedural difficulties for which a solution can be reached, Cairo radio reported.

Security Situation -- Six Druzes in the Golan Heights village of Buq'ata were wounded when police fired at demonstrators who tried to attack a police patrol car, Jerusalem radio reported. However, the villaters maintained that nine people had been wounded, according to a later radio report. A woman and an 8-year-old girl were injured when a bomb exploded on a bus in the 'Ezrat Torah quarter of Jerusalem, according to another radio report.

West Bank Municipalities' Communique -- West Bank municipalities said in a joint communique that they will continue to boycott the civil administration in reaction to the Israeli occupation and the administration's harming of unarmed Arab inhabitants, Jerusalem radio reported. The municipalities said they would continue to provide essential services to the inhabitants, although the dismissed Palestinian mayors had previously proposed stopping

all services. According to a later radio report, the municipalities retracted the joint communique and decided to make a symbolic suspension of services to the inhabitants.

Egypt

Qabus Visit -- Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id departed Muscat on 8 May for a 4-day state visit to Egypt to hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, WAKH reported. According to MENA, the two leaders met for talks on 9 May. Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz said the talks between the two leaders, which lasted over 2 hours, dealt with developments in the Iran-Iraq war, Gulf security, the Palestinian issue and relations between Egypt and Oman, MENA reported. Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, Al-Baz said there was agreement between the two leaders that these military operations should stop in view of their grave consequences, which go beyond the two countries. Regarding whether Sultan Qabus had contacted Arab states about restoring relations with Egypt, Al-Baz said the Omani leader is carrying out various contacts and that Arab leaders had made several visits to Muscat. However, Al-Baz denied that Qabus' visit to Egypt was made under an agreement with members of the GCC.

In a dinner speech broadcast by Cairo radio, Qabus urged Arab leaders to forget the past and to restore relations between the Arab states and Egypt in order to complete the rebuilding of Arab solidarity. Mubarak, in his dinner speech also carried by the radio, praised the Omani leader for standing by Egypt in the past. In a reference to the Iran-Iraq war, Mubarak said Egypt would not accept any infringement on the security of the Arab Gulf states and actions aimed at jeopardizing the rights of these states. Mubarak also noted the need to create a proper atmosphere for the inclusion of the Palestinians in the Middle East peace process. He said this requires a halt to acts of suppression and violence, the avoidance of extremism and incitement and a halt to the building of settlements in Arab territory.

Egyptian-Arab Relations -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is considering normalizing relations with Egypt, according to a Saudi press report cited by AFP. The London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that the Iraqi president is preparing to send a senior representative to Cairo. Meanwhile, Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI cited by MENA, said the Arabs want Egypt badk in the Arab fold and that Bahrain is trying to achieve this. He added that efforts to remove the gap between Egypt and the Arabs will begin within days or weeks. Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri called for an Arab summit with Egypt invited to attend, SPA reported citing a Numayri interview with 'UKAZ and AL-MADINAH.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said Arab solidarity is inevitable and that Egypt welcomes any efforts aimed at consolidating the solidarity of Arab states, Cairo radio reported.

Mubarak Interview -- Egypt will leave it to the Arab states, each as it sees fit and in its own time, to resume relations with Egypt, President Mubarak declared in an interview with Omani journalists carried by MENA. Noting that he did not wish to embarass them, Mubarak said Egypt had taken no steps toward a rapprochement with the Arab states. Asked to appraise Egyptian-Omani relations, Mubarak confirmed that relations are "excellent." Regarding the restoration of Arab territory still under Israeli control, Mubarak said this could only be achieved through negotiation. Mubarak said he does not agree with Syria that liberation can be achieved by force. Asked about the Iran-Iraq war, Mubarak said the Iraqi president is prepared to reach an agreement with Iran and to withdraw to the prewar border. Mubarak called on Iran to agree to this.

Executions Demanded -- The state supreme security prosecution has demanded the execution of 299 defendants in the case of the Al-Jihad organization, MENA reported. The defendants, who are accused of attempting to overthrow the government, will be the first to stand trial out of the 1,200 persons accused in the case, MENA noted.

Yemen

PDRY-YAR Relations -- Unity will remain the prime objective between the YAR and PDRY, and the two countries will not hesitate to use any means to achieve it, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih declared in a press statement carried by Sana'a' radio. During their 3-day meeting in Ta'izz, the two leaders agreed to overcome the "instability" and "difficulties" obstructing reunification.

YAR Envoy to USSR Recalled -- The YAR is believed to have recalled its ambassador to the Soviet Union because of Soviet support for Yemeni dissidents, AFP reported citing Arab diplomatic sources. The Soviet ambassador had been warned several times by the YAR Foreign Ministry against Soviet interference in YAR affairs, the source noted.

Saudi Arabia

Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has denied that Saudi Arabia's oil production has fallen to 5.5 million barrels per day, SPA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO CLAIMS ISRAELI RAIDS VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE

NC100726 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Last night Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the secretaries general of the Palestinian resistance factions. The conferees discussed the grave situation resulting from the Zionist raids on Palestinian and Lebanese civilian locations in southern Beirut, the suburbs of Sidon and south of Az-Zahrani. They also discussed the results of this Israeli escalation, which is accompanied by huge military concentrations in southern Lebanon.

The PLO considers what has happened to be a serious act of aggression and a blatant and repeated violation of the cease-fire. A number of measures and resolutions have been taken to deal with the situation on all levels.

VOP WARNS ISRAEL WILL PAY HEAVILY FOR ATTACKS

JN091905 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Our radio's political editor writes: For the second time since the July [1981] war, the Zionist enemy has carried out air attacks on Palestinian camps and Lebanese towns and villages on the pretext of what it terms Palestinian violation of the cease-fire.

If the Zionist leaders' assessments that led them to commit these crimes are based on the assumption that special considerations preventing the joint forces from retaliating the first time are permanent and would, therefore, enable the enemy to continue its game of wearing out the joint forces, then we say the enemy is mistaken. From a position of direct responsibility for protecting the Palestinian camps and Lebanese towns and villages, the joint forces declare they will not stand with hands tied before these continuous Zionist aggressions. They will not allow the adventurous Zionist leadership to persist in its aggressions and crimes. They will also not allow the Zionist leaders any freedom of movement to get out of their serious dilemmas at home and abroad at the expense of our Lebanese and Palestinian masses and their security and capabilities.

The criminal Zionist aggression that took place today following a meeting of the Zionist cabinet, was a studied move to end the shaky situation resulting from the cease-fire. Therefore, the Zionist government assumes full responsibility for the consequences of this escalation. It must pay a very heavy price commensurate with the enormity of the Zionist crimes and reckless persistence in causing an eruption, the effects of which will not be confined to one specific part of the conflict and confrontation arena, but will spread on a large scale.

The Zionist leaders who were put into a difficult dilemma by our people's giant upheaval -- a dilemma which has tightened the noose around their necks, shaken their institutions and exposed their true nature before the whole world as a terrorist and murderous gang -- are now seeking a way out of this difficult situation. Thus, they have found nothing else but to strike at the Palestinian and Lebanese people. They are wagering on this stupid idea as a suitable way out of their dilemma. Little do they know that by such stupidity they are only putting themselves in a more difficult situation and are becoming more entangled in their bitter whirlpool, from which there will be no way out.

The joint forces, which refrained from retaliating the first time because of special considerations known to everyone -- mainly the command's precise and responsible assessment of the situation and its reservation of the right to make its decision when it wants -- will not allow the enemy to continue its game and belligerency however and whenever its wants. The adventurous Zionist leaders must udnerstand that the [words indistinct] and the hand of the joint forces can reach and hurt them very much. They must not forget for one moment the big July lesson in which they paid a price they had not included in their accounts and calculations.

YASIR 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW TELEVISED IN USSR 7 MAY

NC080826 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] described the Zionist withdrawal from the Sinai as replacing the Zionist occupation by a U.S. occupation. In an interview shown last night on Soviet television, he said the Zionist enemy concentrated its forces on the border with Lebanon to continue its aggressive actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He added that the Zionist air force's recent, savage raid on Beirut suburbs and the coastal southern suburbs of Sidon was clear proof that the leaders of the military Zionist establishment intend to continue the course of aggression in the future.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar assailed the United States, affirming that the Zionists are exercising their aggressive policy with full U.S. support. He warned that Washington intends to speed up the implementation of the second part of the Camp David agreements by imposing the so-called civil administration and then the autonomy conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

FARUQ QADDUMI ON EGYPT'S RETURN TO ARAB FOLD

NC081405 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1032 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] In an interview with the Palestine news agency WAFA, PLO Political Department chief Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] has affirmed that the Egyptian people support the PLO and the Palestinian cause.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: Every one of us wants Egypt, in its capacity as the greatest Arab country, to return to the Arab fold. However, it must return without the Camp David burdens and after it rids itself of these agreements. It must rid itself of foreign influence and cancel the autonomy negotiations. Egypt must return determined to support the Palestinian question, and engage in all facets of the struggle to regain the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. These are the conditions for the return of Egypt. They are the same conditions the Egyptian people make to liberate themselves from the restrictions imposed by the Camp David accords.

However, if the Arabs want Egypt to return to the Arab ranks while loaded with the burdens of the Camp David agreements, it would be as if they were demanding us to introduce Camp David to the Arab arena from East to West. This is a grave matter and we reject it. We are against such calls.

Abu al-Lutf added: We know there are some who want Egypt's return for another reason, particularly because it has the greatest military weight, so that it may play an important role in defending the Gulf areas from any foreign invasion. This is where views differ. We are prompted continuously to exert efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to banish such a danger, or the illusion of such a danger, and do away with justifications for inviting foreign forces -- I do not mean Egypt -- to defend the Gulf. What I mean here is imperialist interference. They say the alternative is to invite Egypt to the Gulf.

The Arab region has passed through a stage characterized by some retreat because of As-Sadat's deviationist policy. Although this stage was constituted in some of its bases on the Camp David agreements, its main bases were constituted on the escalating struggle of our Palestinian people inside the occupied territory and the violent resistance, and firm answer of, the Palestinian revolution to the Zionist attacks. Therefore, we say U.S. imperialism and Israel will fail to change the political map regardless of how many efforts they exert. The revolutionary factors, not imperialism and Israel, are what can form the new face of this region.

However, signs of possible aggressions by Israel and of an escalation of imperialist activities in the area are looming on the horizon. We resist these activities and we have been able to destroy a large part of the Camp David agreements and expose the other part. The result was that the Egyptian Army and people carried out their historical action against As-Sadat.

On the developments of the Gulf war, Brother Abu al-Lutf said: Israel and the United States are the two benefactors of this war. Therefore, since the beginning of the war and even before it broke out, the PLO has sought to prevent and stop it by all means. The Islamic Committee including heads of Islamic states was formed. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is a main member of this committee. The Good Offices Committee of nonaligned states was also formed. I am a member of this committee. Both committees are working to end this war. The question is, undoubtedly, not who will triumph and who will be defeated. There will be no conqueror or vanquished even if it ends, because it is basically meant to drain the forces and not to end in the victory of either side. The third force, which is working in secret, seeks to waste the resources of the two countries and expand the scope of the conflict to include other areas in the region, leave its effects on the Arab area with a view to fragmenting it in other sectarian wars or leave its effects on some countries where there are Shi'ites and Sunnis. This is a big myth.

Actually, the efforts being exerted -- although they have not yet resulted in ending the war -- are continuing. They must continue to block the road of the imperialist and Zionist forces. Both sides must be convinced they should stop this war as soon as possible.

Regarding the United Nations, Abu al-Lutf said: Within an Arab group, we have submitted draft resolutions that were adopted by the nonaligned group. A dialogue was held to convince all to adopt sanctions against Israel. Resolutions were issued by a majority of 86 votes. We hoped to have more votes but some states feared possible American measures against them. At any rate, our battle at the United Nations is continuing against the imperialist and Zionist policy in the region and in the world.

BAHRAIN

SOLIDARITY WEEK FOR MUSLIM 'STRUGGLERS' BEGINS

GF081631 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] A week of solidarity with Muslim peoples in occupied Palestine, Afghanistan and Eritrea began today. The Bahraini higher committee for supporting these peoples, chaired by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah, minister of justice and Islamic affairs, made a tour this morning to collect donations from merchants and owners of corporations to help the Muslim peoples under occupation.

On this occasion the minister of justice and Islamic affairs delivered a speech in which he called on citizens to offer financial contributions. He said the situation of strugglers in the occupied territories, Afghanistan and Eritrea requires Muslims to wake up and support them in accordance with the teachings of our holy Islamic religion. He added that, due to the difficult circumstances of Muslims in these territories, Bahrain today announced the beginning of a week to support these peoples so that every Muslim in our country will have the opportunity of fulfilling his duty and obeying the order of God. The minister of justice and Islamic affairs expressed his confidence that this call will find the desired response everywhere and from Muslims in Bahrain. A number of Afghan and Eritrean mujahidin participated in collecting contributions.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM SAYS OMAN, PDRY TO SIGN AGREEMENT

GF071755 Doha QNA in Arabic 1407 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May (QNA) -- Press reports here today say the recent visit of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and and foreign and information ministr, and Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, to Muscat and Aden, yielded "tangible results in improving relations between the two countries."

Citing Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry sources, the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports that a series of meetings will take place in Kuwait in the next few days between Omani and PDRY representatives to end differences between the two countries. The paper also says a high-level Omani-PDRY meeting will be held to sign a "joint agreement" on ending all outstanding issues between the two countries and preparing to turn over a new leaf in order to achieve the desired results for relations between the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah will submit a report on his mission to the Kuwaiti parliament's foreign relations committee early next week. The report will cover the agreement reached between the Omani and PDRY sides.

Kuwait To Host Meeting

LD091712 Kuwait KUNA in English 1605 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA) -- Kuwait will host a South Yemen-Omani meeting in an attempt to solve the outstanding dispute between the two Arab countries, it was announced here Sunday. But chief government spokesman, Cabinet Minister 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, did not give the exact date of the meeting which was released during today's Cabinet session.

The minister told newsmen that Kuwait Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and his UAE counterpart Rashid 'Abdallah would soon meet with officials of the two countries. The two ministers last week visited Aden and Muscat and said their mediation trip was encouraging.

MINISTER ON GCC STATES-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

NC100858 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 10 May (AFP) -- The six member nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council are studying the possibility of restoring diplomatic ties with Egypt, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for the premiership, was quoted today as saying.

In an interview published today by the AL-ANBA' newspaper, Mr Husayn said that the council -- whose members are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates -- should consider positions taken by other Arab nations. He added, however, that he was (?pleased with the) conciliatory gestures taken by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak towards other Arab countries and that there was a [words indistinct] strengthen Arab unity.

Relations between Egypt and most Arab countries were broken after the signature of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in March 1979.

PRIME MINISTER ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

GF080628 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 May 82 p 3

[Muhammad al-Barjas report on statements by Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah during inspection tour of Ash-Shayi' precinct in Ash-Shamiyyah district -- no date given]

[Excerpts] Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti prime minister and heir apparent, affirmed that the government's agreement to postpone revision of the constitution to November clearly shows the cooperation of the executive and legislative branches. He added that the official media organs have failed to educate the citizens on this subject.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abda-lah was responsive to all questions on the issue of the constitutional revision. He recapped the issue by saying the proposals made to the National Assembly on the amendment of certain articles of the constitution should be discussed, and that there is no need whatever to make excuses and justifications for not discussing these proposals by the National Assembly, especially when these amendments were meant to ensure the public welfare. The prime minister asked why they shouldn't be discussed. He said: Let us talk because different views do not upset things. He added that the National Assembly is the place for discussing the proposed amendments with the assembly deputies, and that the principle of discussion does not mean approval. "If some deputies object to the amendment articles, they are entitled to this right. The matter is up to the majority, but to reject the principle of discussion is a matter we cannot explain," the heir apparent said.

Moreover, the prime minister said, "The government's intention to affirm its continuous desire to cooperate with the assembly made it agree to postpone discussion to November."

Asked about his comment on the contention that the postponement was a smart attempt by the government because it had realized there were gaps in the amendments, the prime minister said, confirming what one of those present said about the absence of education regarding the revision issue, especially in official media organs: "What happened was requested by many National Assembly deputies. The government carried out the postponement although it had called for the discussion. Therefore, there is no reason to interpret the postponement as a victory for those who love to be called 'the opposition', or to say there are gaps. We believe in discussion as the best way to development."

Asked his opinion of those who say the amendments to the constitution do not recognise the amendments presented by the committee formed before the restoration of parliamentary life, his highness said: "You know the amendments presented by the committee were not binding. They were meant to be discussed by the National Assembly. The problem is we did not find anyone to discuss them. Perhaps in November the picture will be clear."

The prime minister affirmed that the official media organs have failed to educate the citizen on this issue, especially when some newspapers and seminars held for that matter did not provide a clear picture of its full dimensions. This fact made the citizen feel these amendments were contrary to his welfare and fettered the authorities of the National Assembly.

OIL AFFAIRS MINISTER RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

LD071312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1052 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 7 May (KUNA) -- Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi returned home late Thursday night concluding a three-day official visit to Pakistan.

Shaykh Khalifah told KUNA on arrival that the visit aimed at strengthening bilateral oil relations in various fields topped by the exchange of oil products and oil exploration. He added that the two countries have (?agreed) on long term cooperation in those two fields and expressed hope that Kuwait and Pakistan would be able to establish joint ventures in relevent fields in future.

The Kuwait minister met with the Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq and the oil, and finance and economy ministers and other Pakistani officials during his stay there.

SAUDI ARABIA

OIL MINISTER DENIES DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION

LD100656 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0550 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 10 May (SPA) -- Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani has denied reports that the kingdom's oil production has fallen to 5.5 million barrels per day. In a statement to 'UKAZ published today, he said the kingdom's oil policy is based on striking a balance in the market through implementing the OPEC agreements on prices and production, and ensuring that these agreements are honored by all OPEC member-states. He added that the kingdom's efforts are concentrated on exploiting minerals to replace oil. At the turn of the next century, God willing, mineral resources will replace oil before it dries up.

He announced that the kingdom will begin exporting minerals this decade and will work in the 1990's on doubling its mineral exports.

KING KHALID MEETS WITH NIGERIAN OIL MINISTER

PM071427 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 3 May 82 p 1

[AR-RIYAD "exclusive" report: "His Majesty the King Informs Nigerian Oil Minister of Kingdom's Desire To Stand With His Country on Petroleum Issues"]

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Khalid has informed the Nigerian oil minister [title as published] of the kingdom's desire to stand with his country against the current pressures and attempts to influence Nigeria to reduce its oil prices below OPEC's official prices.

This occurred when his majesty the king received the Nigerian minister, who handed him a message from his country's president regarding this subject. His majesty the king asked that this message be conveyed to the Nigerian president.

A bilateral meeting was also held between Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and the Nigerian minister during which discussion dealt with the situation between Nigeria and the Western oil companies. The Nigerian minister submitted a report to Shaykh Yamani on this situation in order for him to be fully informed on what the Western oil companies are doing.

AR-RIYAD has learned from sources close to the meeting that Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani informed the Nigerian minister of the stand adopted by the GCC states on this matter at the recent meeting in Riyadh. The states decided to adopt a firm stand and to take measures to punish them [the oil companies].

RIYADH TO SPEND MORE ON DEFENSE, SECURITY

LD091514 Riyadh SPA in English 1222 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 May (SPA) -- Saudi Arabia will be spending 10.4 billion Saudi rials more on defence and security affairs during the fiscal year 1982-1983, which showed an increase of almost 12 per cent over the figures of the preceding year, SAUDI BUSINESS WEEKLY has said.

The weekly published in Jidda Saturday quoted the Saudi Arabian deputy minister for budget and organisation at the Finance and National Economy [Ministry] Dr Salih al-'Umayr as saying in an interview, "Defence and security affairs during the current fiscal year will get SR 92 billion as against SR 82.5 billion last year."

He described the new budget as "conservative," showing an increase of 5.2 percent over the preceding year. He said manpower allocations registered a 20 percent increase in allocations over the last year. "In addition, health services will receive a 20 percent increase in grants this year. Hospital beds will be hiked by 800, together with three new 200-bed hospitals, besides a few more clinics and other medical institutions," he added.

Dr Salih asserted that the country's economy is expected to grow by 10 to 11 percent this year, which he described as "remarkably good." "The rate of inflation this year will be less than seven percent, while the government will continue to meet the major needs of the economy," he added.

UAE

ZAYID CABLES CSSR PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

GF081030 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has sent a congratulatory cable to CSSR President Dr Gustav Husak on Czechoslovakia's national day.

PDRY

PDRY-LIBYA-ETHIOPIA TREATY MEETING ENDS 8 MAY

Foreign Minister Comments

EA081634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1256 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The Political Committee, set up under the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia, this morning concluded the work of its first ordinary 3-day session in Aden.

Dem[illegible]atic Yemen's delegation was led by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, Central Committee member and foreign minister; the Libyan delegation by Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; and the Ethiopian delegation by Comrade Dr Felleki Gedli-Giorgis, Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Central Committee member and foreign minister.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, Central Committee member and foreign minister, made a speech winding up the work of the Political Committee. He expressed complete satisfaction with the success of the meetings of this session and its practical results in all the issues and fields with which it dealt, and which will give a great stimulus to its coming activities. The borther foreign minister stated that the Political Committee examined the to-date activities and work of its economic and information subcommittees. Their positive activities, that will contribute to strengthening relations among the three countries in order to (?keep pace) with the major developments being witnessed in their relations, were highly appreciated by the Political Committee.

In his speech, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad added:

[Begin recording] In this respect, after the work of the various committees had been deeply appreciated, the Political Committee adopted a number of recommendations that will be submitted to the heads of the three states to examine and approve for adoption as a practical program.

Dear brothers: We have made a comprehensive review of the developments in the political situation in our region and the world. Our views concurred in our evaluation of those developments and on our stands toward them. The political statement issued on this session's meetings outlined the essence of our unified stand on all the very grave developments through which our region and the entire world is passing, and also our aims. All our joint stands on the dangers and threats to which our three countries are exposed will be subject to joint coordination and efforts by our countries during the coming period. [end recording]

The brother foreign minister explained that the Political Committee, during its first ordinary session, also reviewed the political situation in the region and the world. The views on the situation and the stand toward them concurred.

A joint communique on the results of the meetings of the Political Committee of the states of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia will be issued. It is expected to be broadcast in Aden, Tripoli and Addis Ababa at 2000 tomorrow.

Joint Communique Issued

EA092102 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 82

[Joint communique on the meeting of the Political Committee of the tripartite Aden treaty states -- date not given]

[Text] The Political Committee of the friendship and cooperation treaty states, the PDRY, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia, held its first regular meeting in Aden from 6-8 May 1982. The participating delegations were led by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, PDRY foreign minister; Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, socialist Ethiopia's foreign minister; and Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the General Peoples Committee of the Peoples' Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the meetings of the committee, the delegations were received by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, who was briefed on the committee's work. He gave the committee appropriate advice for success in its work.

During its session, the committee made an overall evaluation of its work and that of the other committees set up in accordance with the Aden treaty. The committee expressed its deep satisfaction over their achievements realized.

At the same time, it agreed to take practical measures to ensure the consolidation and development of coordination and joint activity by the three countries through the work of the political and other committees.

The committee reviewed the current international situation, particularly the situation in the region in light of the developments attending its first extraordinary session held in Addis Ababa last November. The participants noted that American imperialism, in collaboration with Zionism and the reactionary regimes in the region, had stepped up its attacks and conspiracies against progressive countries, forces and liberation movements in the region, using economic pressure and exercises to display force, and sabotage, aimed at shaking their security and stability and perpetuating its military and political domination over the region.

The committee considered that a practical response to resist the ferocious imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and racist onslaught on its peoples is to implement more measures for change to benefit the masses, and to coordinate more closely with nationalist and progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the region, as well as with the allied socialist community. The committee noted that imperialism, led by the current U.S. administration, continues to set up centers of tension in more than one region of the world, and is doubling the arms race, forming the Rapid Deployment Forces, deploying naval fleets, constructing and expanding military bases, and waging a large-scale political attack against the peoples of the world and the countries of the socialist community. It is thus a threat to international peace and security and aims to plunder the wealth and resources of the people.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and other regions, the Political Committee expressed its deep concern at the stepping up of aggression against Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and at the barbarous Israeli activities against the civilian population in the occupied territories and the illegal measures aimed at preparing the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in line with the illegal annexation of the Golan Heights. The committee considered the aggressive Israeli Zionist attacks as part of its feverish activity to impose so-called autonomy aimed at liquidating the Palestine cause. The committee reiterated that the alleged withdrawal from the Sinai and the replacement of the occupation troops in the Sinai with NATO forces is aimed at transforming the Sinai into a springboard for the Rapid Deployment Forces against the region's peoples and states.

The committee also noted extensive activity to redistribute roles among the Camp David parties to give some of them military and political roles in the region after the process of tying them completely to imperialism and Zionism has been completed. This will enable the parties concerned to perform the role of middle man and make the imperialist and Zionist efforts to impose so-called autonomy a success. They are to enroll other Arab parties in the process of capitulatory settlement.

The committee expressed satisfaction at the perseverance of the struggle waged by African countries for their complete political and economic independence, taking into consideration the aspirations of the African masses for liberation from colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and racism. It noted with great interest the conspiracies conceived by imperialist and Zionist circles and the racist regime in Pretoria to steal the natural wealth of the African Continent.

In light of this comprehensive evaluation of the situation and recent developments in the region, the committee strongly condemned the criminal plots to which the PDRY has recently been exposed. These plots were aimed at economic and oil installations and the killing of innocent citizens. The committee declared its full support for Democratic Yemen's efforts to achieve Yemeni unity.

The committee confirmed its full solidarity with the just struggle of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against imperialism, Zionism and reactionism and strongly condemned the continuing military exercises of American imperialism and its reactionary allies near its borders, the imposition of the economic blockade and attempts to interfere in its internal affairs. Noting imperialist and reactionary forces' interference in the internal affairs of the independent countries of the region, the committee expressed its support for the efforts of socialist Ethiopia to ensure its independence and the integrity and safety of its territory. It expressed its solidarity and backing for the revolutionary military government and the Asmara manifesto, which aims at achieving unity and the happiness and prosperity of the people to enable them to benefit from the fruits of the people's revolution.

It appeals to the Arab and African peoples, progressive and peaceloving forces and the peoples of the world to increase support for the struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people under the PLO leadership. It strongly condemned the improper use of the veto by the United States against the rights of the Palestinian people. It confirmed its solidarity with the Syrian people in their struggle against imperialism, Israeli aggression and reactionary conspiracies. It confirmed its determination to face up to the designs and conspiracies hatched by the Camp David parties. It reiterated the need for vigilance against attempts to restore political relations with the racist Israeli regime and attempts to nullify the OAU resolution in this connection.

It reiterated its support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership, their sole legitimate representative. It calls for the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435 relating to the independence of Namibia. It reiterated its full support for the just struggle of the South African people against the racist Pretoria regime. It expressed its support and full solidarity with the African frontline states. It strongly condemned the racist South African regime's repeated attacks against the frontline states in general, and Angola and Mozambique in particular.

It declared its support and solidarity with the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples and the nationalist and revolutionary movement in Central America. It condemned U.S. policy and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the states in the region.

It confirmed its countries' commitment to the policy of good-neighborliness, peace and cooperation, and called on all other parties to strengthen this trend in the service of peace and stability in the region.

YAR

PDRY, YAR LEADERS MEET, ISSUE STATEMENT

JN071558 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, left Ta'izz at 1000 this morning following a 3-day visit to the Northern part of the homeland. He was seen off at Ar-Rashidah border district by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. Following a warm brotherly embrace, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad shook hands with high-ranking YAR officials who were there to see him off. They were Brothers Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani; Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Dr Hasan Makki; several members of the Cabinet and Consultative Council, the governors of San'a', Ta'izz and Ibb, and several Ta'izz officials.

The two leaders' motorcade received a warm and popular welcome by the masses in Ta'izz and on the road from Ta'izz to Ar-Rashidah.

Following their meeting in Ta'izz from 5 to 7 May, the two Brothers Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad gave the following press statement: Our meeting in Ta'izz was a good opportunity to discuss means of cooperation between the two parts of the homeland since cooperation is considered the practical path to achieve our country's unity. This unity is the aim and wish of every action of the leaders of the two parts. They realize achieving Yemeni unity is a fateful question for our people, who made great sacrifices and gave numerous martyrs for this unity.

This question of unity will remain our prime objective and we will not hesitate to use any means to achieve it, according to the signed agreements between the leadership of the two parts. We discussed the need to achieve security, stability and peace in our countries, which is just as important for achieving the calm circumstances needed to realize the unity of our countries. This unity is an urgent prerequisite for our Yemeni people in order to defeat the backward conditions in which they live and that were imposed on them by the era of the detestable imamate and vile colonialism. Their national economy must be built up so that one can lead a decent life free from all forms of crookedness, oppression and ignorance.

We also discussed the need for the Yemeni Council Secretariat to follow up its tasks in the near future according to the Aden agreement, which include the work plan of the Yemeni council and the Joint Ministerial Committee, until the end of this year. During the meeting, we managed to agree to overcome the state of instability and all obstacles and difficulties preventing our people in the two parts from achieving their aspirations for a safe and stable life, a life that will enable us to realize the unity of our country which forms the basis for the integration of its character, the preservation of its independence and sovereignty and self-formation. It will also form the basis for ability to exercise its role in defending the rights of the Arab nation and its dignity, and confronting enemies who threaten it, as well as backing the Palestinian people and their struggle toward regaining their national legitimate rights under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

We express our appreciation and pride with the heroic uprising by the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories and we reaffirm our support and backing for them and for the fraternal Lebanese people in confronting the treacherous Israeli aggression. We also discussed the situation in the region that suffers from tension and dangers, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war that drains the resources of the Iraqi and Iranian people. We call for an end to this war that will guarantee the legitimate rights of the two disputing peoples. We also discussed the international situation and issues related to our Arab people and nation.

We can confirm that this meeting and other meetings between officials of the two parts on various levels positively contribute to bolstering and strengthening cooperation between the two parts of the homeland in service of the ambitions and aspirations of the Yemeni masses for achieving Yemeni unity and building a decent and free life.

The Brother Presidents Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concluded their talks this morning in the republican palace in Ta'izz, attended by the officials who accompanied them.

AFP CLAIMS AMBASSADOR TO USSR RECALLED

NC091115 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (AFP) -- North Yemen is believed to have recalled its ambassador to the Soviet Union three days ago, because of Soviet support for Yemeni dissidents, Arab diplomatic sources said here today.

In San'a', the North Yemeni Foreign Ministry had several times warned Moscow's ambassador against Soviet interference in North Yemen's internal affairs, the sources quoted by the daily AS-SIYASAH added.

North Yemen obtains the greater part of its armaments from the Soviet Union, which President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih visited as part of his non-alignment policy last October.

According to the sources quoted here today, North Yemen had told the Soviet ambassador in San'a' of the "need" for Moscow to "understand North Yemen's balanced and non-aligned policy."

AL'IRYANI SLAMS ADEN FOR FOMENTING OPPOSITION

PM100855 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 82 p 6

[Eric Rouleau interview with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani in San'a': "San'a' Government Chief Accuses Aden Regime of Plotting Civil War Within the Country" -- date not given]

[Text] San'a' -- There is no shortage of paradoxes concerning the territory of the former "Arabia felix." The two "sister" republics of the Yemen, North and South, are on the brink of waging war on each other. While their respective troops mass on either side of the border, the San'a' and Aden presidents continue to negotiate on "unity between the two parts of Yemen" as if nothing were amiss.

In private, some YAR officials accuse their "brothers" in the South of plotting the civil war which has been raging for more than a year, in particular by arming the National Democratic Front [NDF] guerrillas, but no mention will be found in the press of the seditious movement or of the fighting taking place every day, sometimes only around 100 km from San'a', the capital. Indeed, officially peace reigns throughout the territory.

San'a' government chief 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani decided to break the silence and adopt the "language of frankness and realism." During a long interview he admitted the existence of political and military dissidence, immediately accusing the dissidents of being both Marxist and controlled by the PDRY. This unprecedented twofold accusation might have serious repercussions on relations between the two countries.

"The preponderant and most active opposition force," he told us, "is that of the Yemen People's Unity Party [YPUP] founded last February -- a 100 percent Marxist-Leninist party comparable to those which have taken up arms against the El Salvador Government. What use is there in denying it? Everybody knows that party has established its headquarters in Aden, that the arms it receives pass through South Yemen, and that its guerrillas carry out most of their movements on the other side of the border."

After pausing to think for a moment, the government chief expanded upon his accusation by stating gravely: "I will give you a valuable piece of information: The UPUP is actually not even separate from the Yemeni Socialist Party which governs the southern PDRY. Indeed, three of its leaders are full members of the Aden Marxist party's Politburo: Mr Yahya ash-Shami, Mr Muhammad Qasim ath-Thawr and Mr Jarallah 'Umar. That is the scale of the political and military problem we are facing inside our borders."

[Question] Is there a military solution to this problem?

[Answer] No, not while the PDRY, which is nonetheless a UN member and a fraternal country, wishes to destabilize us. We have no alternative but to pursue dialogue, first with Aden and then with the opposition. The main objective of the dialogue is the renunciation of violence. It is not true we concluded a cease-fire on 3 April (note: in fact, five cease fires have been concluded since the start of 1981. However, they have never been officially recognized by the San'a' government and have not been implemented). We merely asked that the YPUP remove its heavy armaments, its artillery, its missiles and its combat zones, to which our security forces -- I do not say our army -- must have access. And only after than can political negotiations with the Aden government start. If an agreement were to be concluded with the latter, an accord with the opposition would become easy.

[Question] The NDF is demanding the establishment of democratic freedoms and its participation in the San'a' government. Are you in a position to satisfy these demands?

[Answer] The NDF's participation in government is not an essential question since it alone will not solve the conflict. In fact, our adversaries do not know what they want and we have never received clear answers to our proposals. Their problem is that of securing adequate guarantees for them to be able to remain politically active....

Good Relations With Moscow

[Question] Do you think the USSR is supplying arms to the guerrillas? In an case, will it be able to continue to simultaneously arm and train your army and the South Yemen army?

[Answer] That duality does not worry us, and our relations with Moscow are still good. Our relations go back to 1928 after the conclusion of a treaty of friendship that is still in force. The Soviets have been our arms suppliers since 1956. They assure us they have no contacts with the guerrillas and we have no reason not to believe them. The arms being used to fight us are from various sources, western and eastern and come -- we are told -- from Syria, Libya and probably also from the PDRY.

[Question] Is that not an illicit transfer of Soviet arms?

[Answer] The PDRY is a sovereign state and disposes of its arms as it wishes. Moscow could probably advise it not to equip the rebels on our territory but I do not think it can give it orders to that effect.

[Question] However, you do not lack means of pressure since you can obtain equipment from the United States too....

[Answer] That is true: Three years ago we bought U.S. arms worth some $300 million and the bill was paid in full by Saudi Arabia. But later, in the light of experience, we convinced our Saudi friends that only Soviet equipment, by its quantity and quality, is capable of meeting the challenge we face. There is no doubt it is Soviet arms which have saved our country. [answer ends]

That may explain the serenity of the North Yemen prime minister, who did not mention an event that was nonetheless remarkable: In March SAM-2 missiles handled by the NDF guerrillas shot down two San'a' Army Sukhoi-22 aircraft -- both missiles and aircraft being Soviet-made. It is true the most worrying aspect of the situation is not so much military as political: the extension of the opposition movement's influence. According to concordant reports, some 10,000 people suspected of being NDF supporters including 400 in the city of San'a' alone, were arrested during a vast police roundup in March.

"I do not remember the figures," Mr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani commented, "but I think the number you mention is considerably exaggerated. It was not a plot, as some people said, but we had to respond to armed subversion. Our security services are busy checking which of the oppositionists did not join the ranks of the YPUP, which had been formed 1 month previously, because it took up arms against the republic. Once the inquiry is completed, the innocent will be released and the others will be tried."

OMAN'S SULTAN QABUS ARRIVES IN CAIRO 8 MAY

NC081300 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 May (AFP) -- Sultan Qabus of Oman arrived here today on a four-day official visit which is welcomed here as an opportunity for President Husni Mubarak to assess relations with the Arab world two weeks after recovering Sinai from Israel. The Egyptian press reported today that the sultan had a telephone conversation last night with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn who, according to a Saudi press report, is considering "normalizing" relations with Egypt.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published in London and Riyadh, said that President Husayn was preparing to send a senior representative to Cairo. The newspaper added today that Egypt might consider direct intervention in Iraq's war with Iran. "If Iranian offensives seriously threatened Iraq, Egypt might consider that the Gulf was in peril," it added.

Arrival Statement

NC081020 Cairo Domestic Television Service in Arabic 0854 GMT 8 May 82

[Press statement by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman released by the Omani Embassy in Cairo on 8 May]

[Text] Upon starting our visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt today, it gives us pleasure to convey sincerest greetings to His Excellency Brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the government and fraternal people of Egypt and to express our deep appreciation of the fraternal relations existing between our fraternal peoples. Our meetings come within the framework of our joint interest to develop existing cooperation between us in all fields. We hope our meeting with his excellency the brother president will be a new contribution to cooperation between the two countries. We stress our pride in the good model these relations provide for positive cooperation and fruitful contribution to everything of benefit and service to our Arab and Islamic nation and the world community. It further pleases us to extend most profound sentiments of congratulations to fraternal Egypt, it leaders, government and people, and to the whole Arab nation on the liberation of the Sinai and its return to Egyptian sovereignty as a step along the road to the comprehensive peace that will restore all occupied territories and holy Jerusalem to the Arab nation and ensure the just rights of the Palestinian people. We implore Almighty God to allow the Arab nation to realize unity of ranks and solidarity for the benefit of the joint aims and aspirations of its peoples.

Mubarak at Press Conference

NC082018 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak met with the press and information delegation accompanying His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman. During the meeting the president answered the questions addressed to him by the members of the delegation.

In response to a question on his appraisal of Omani-Egyptian relations, the president said they are truly excellent relations which have been confirmed by Oman's stance with the Arab Republic of Egypt during the peace process and its support for Egypt in all its steps.

In response to a question on the Iraqi-Iranian war, President Mubarak said it is a catastrophe. He added that according to what he knows and hears, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is prepared to to withdraw to the prewar border. The president said he calls on Iran to agree to this for the sake of peace and to put an end to the resource losses. The president affirmed those gaining from this war are countries far away from the region.

Asked about the best means to end the alienation among Arab countries and whether steps have been taken toward an Egyptian-Arab rapprochement, President Mubarak said: We did not start the alienation and we did not server our elations with Arab states. It is they who first broke off relations. The reason was that we have chosen peace as a way to resolve the issue. The president said: This is our nature as Arabs. Alienation occurs among us and then we return to each other. The president said he has affirmed several times that in the final analysis we are Arabs, that the Arab League exists and that our country is open to all Arabs. As for any steps toward Arab rapprochement, we have done nothing and we do not work in the dark. We leave it to our brothers in the Arab states, as each sees appropriate and at the time he desires, [to resume relations with Egypt]. The step must come from them. In response to a question on the divisions in the world and the ways of confronting foreign threats, President Mubarak said Arab solidarity is the best way of preserving the Arab entity and protecting Arabs from any foreign threats.

Asked about the Nonaligned Movement, President Mubarak said this movement -- and Egypt is one of its founding members -- is a very important movement and can play a large role in averting a confrontation between the two superpowers. He said that nonalignment does not prevent special relations with any state. However, we will not join any alliance.

Asked about Egypt's stand toward the proposals submitted to the Arab summit meetings for resolving the Middle East problem, President Mubarak said there are many proposals, but Israel will not implement any proposal unless it signs it and commits itself to it. The president said: We have no framework before us other than the Camp David framework. Whether the brothers accept it or not, it is the framework with which success has been achieved and in which the talks concerning the Palestinian issue are being conducted. We have no framework other than this.

Asked about the situation in Lebanon, President Mubarak said the Lebanese must be left to solve their problems by themselves. They must not come under any influence and there is no need for any intervention by any state or power.

Asked how the other occupied parts of the Arab homeland can be restored and how the Palestinian people can achieve their right to self-determination, President Mubarak said the restoration of territory can only be achieved through negotiations and not through war. We tried this and the great powers also tried this. As for the Palestinian issue, we are still engaged in the autonomy talks. We do not speak in the name of the Palestinians; rather we want to put them at the beginning of the road.

Asked about efforts being made to solve economic problems in Egypt, President Mubarak said economic problems exist in the whole world. We in Egypt have drawn up the outlines for solving the economic problem. The president said there will be no change in the economic open-door policy but there will be a rationalization of the open-door policy. We aim at an open-door policy directed toward increasing production. Committees are discussing this subject to arrive at options that will be put before the government and people for their views. Afterward, we will be able to make a decision.

Mubarak Banquet Speech

NC082229 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2113 GMT 8 May 82

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at a dinner for Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo on 8 May -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Majesty Sultan Qabus. Dear guests of Egypt:

The feast of your brothers in Egypt is complete today.

They are honored to be visited by a great leader who always remained our best companion along the paty of struggle and who in all circumstances remained firm in his principle, faithful to the pledge, hoisting the banner of right, believing in God and his course, and confident of victory.

This noble, historic stand taken by the fraternal people of Oman under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus truly embodies the concept of Arab solidarity. This is because solidarity is not a raised slogan or glittering words that are reiterated, but a constant exercise, full partnership through thick or thin, true cooperation in confronting all challenges, and sincere support in all situations. We will always remember what Your Majesty has done to consolidate the Egyptian stand throughout the phases of the struggle. You have been in the forefront of the Arab leaders who stood by our side when we waged the October war for the cause of God. You were with us in our constant endeavor to complete the liberation of the land and achieve justice. You conducted important contacts with the United States to urge it to respond to the legitimate Arab demands as expressed by Egypt and to direct its attention to the need to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict -- a settlement that would secure the rights of all people, safeguard their security and territory, and augur a happy future in which the banners of freedom, justice and security will fly.

The completion of the liberation of Arab Sinai is a major event opening a new page in the history of our national struggle and enabling us to double our efforts to restore the legitimate rights of the fraternal Palestinian people, above all their right to self-determination and to participate in consolidating the foundations of peace, stability and prosperity in the area. From this premise, we intend to continue the autonomy talks the United States is playing the role of a full partner in with the aim of reaching a declaration of principles giving the Palestinian people the opportunity to assume responsibility in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to play their role in the peace process.

You are well aware that Egypt does not claim to represent the Palestinian people or to speak and commit itself on their behalf. However, it is a pan-Arab responsibility that we accept and shoulder with pleasure and conviction to enable this struggling people to stand at the beginning of the road and to change the reality of the existing occupation that completely contradicts the interests of all parties and only causes further tension and suffering.

Egypt has always called for the creation of the proper atmosphere to include our Palestinian brothers in the peace process. This primarily requires a halt to suppression and violence, avoidance of extremism and incitement, a halt to the building of settlements on Arab territory and the start of a constructive dialogue about the requirements of creative coexistence between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples so that an understanding can be reached and views frankly exchanged instead of shedding blood, spreading destruction and deepening hatred in the hearts.

We firmly believe the future carries great hope and the will to stand fast and triumph will overcome despair and pessimism. People now realize their great interest in peace. They have learned the lesson of the Egyptian-Israeli experiment and they feel the new vistas this experiment has opened for all the peoples of the region.

Dear brothers: We are following with you the current events in the Gulf region with attention and anticipation because we realize their international and regional dimensions and their negative effects on the security and stability of states with which we are joined by a common interest and a common destiny. Therefore, we are looking forward to an early end to the Iraqi-Iranian war to spare Islamic and Arab blood, preserve stability and security, and block the road to blatant foreign interventions.

I want to make it clear Egypt does not accept any infringement on the security of the Arab states in the Gulf or their territorial integrity and it takes a firm stand against the threats and actions aimed at jeopardizing the rights of the fraternal peoples of these states to a secure and stable life. We will be pleased to continue to consult with Your Majesty on the developments in the situation there and the best method to face these developments.

We are very proud of your views and your deep vision which stem from an objective assessment of situations and your concern to place the supreme national interest above all considerations, your versatility in the intricacies and complications of the international situation and your great ability to assess the present situation and perceive the future with hope and confidence. We congratulate the fraternal people of Oman for having such a wise leader and on the great ahievements which they have realized under your reign, achievements which render the Omani experiment a bright example of success and progress.

Dear brothers: We strive to consolidate the ties of cooperation and cohesion between our two peoples, who are playing a vanguard national role in this important and historic juncture and who are giving to all the Arab peoples an example to emulate in cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of the one nation.

Permit me to ask you to stand in greeting to His Majesty Sultan Qabus, in greeting to the brother members of the accompanying delegation, in greeting to the noble people of Oman, and in greeting to the eternal friendship between our two fraternal peoples. May God's peace and mercy be with you.

Sultan Qabus Banquet Speech

NC082237 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2113 GMT 8 May 82

[Speech by Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at dinner banquet given in his honor by President Mubarak at Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo on 8 May -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, dear brothers: It pleases us to convey profound greetings, appreciation, many thanks and gratitude to Your Excellency and to the government and the people in fraternal Egypt for the true fraternal welcome portraying the strong bonds and firm relations between our two countries and peoples.

It pleases us to meet today in Egypt, the cradle of civilization, to greet his excellency the brother president and greet the struggle of the noble Egyptian Arab people and their glorious role and dear sacrifices for their pride and sovereignty over their land and for raising the banner of Arabism and Islam.

While congratulating Your Excellency and the fraternal Egyptian people on the liberation of the Sinai, we congratulate ourselves and the whole Arab nation because we see in the restoration of the Sinai a great gain for the whole Arab nation inasmuch as it is a victory of Egypt's struggle and the efforts of its wise leadership. We look forward with you today to the day when all occupied Arab territory and Jerusalem will return to Arab sovereignty and the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights.

In this respect, it pleases us to express our full appreciation of your continuous affirmation of Egypt's commitment to its pan-Arab responsibility toward the Palestine question. We see in this affirmation a strong continuation of Egypt's Arab role which offered a great deal to Arab questions and still has much to give to these questions to achieve the Arab aspirations. While expressing our appreciaton of and pride for Egypt's role, we stress our firm belief that Egypt is a bulwark of the Arab nation in confronting the challenges, and that the Arab nation is a bulwark of Egypt in assuming its pan-Arab responsibilities. Therefore, we, in Oman, are eager to clear the Arab atmosphere.

Proceeding from this, we urge our brother Arab leaders to forget the past and to restore the fraternal relations between Arab states and the Arab Republic of Egypt to complete the rebuilding of Arab solidarity fully and effectively.

Oman's support for the fraternal Arab states in their just struggle, in their initiatives and in their efforts to resolve our fateful questions is a pan-Arab duty to which we are always committed and by which we support and back every effort aimed at restoring an usurped Arab land or a legitimate Arab right. Oman's support for fraternal Egypt and for every sincere Arab effort, affirming our conviction that stability cannot be achieved in the Middle East without the restoration of all occupied Arab territory and Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, was within this framework. There is no doubt the collaboration of Arab efforts according to this logic will certainly be in the interest of our nation and its peoples.

His excellency, dear brothers: Experience has always shown that positive cooperation among brothers yields good fruits. The establishment of the GCC has been a successful model of joint fraternal action and a bulwark of our Arab nation. Within the framework of this council we achieved, in cooperation with our brothers in the member states, positive steps. We made progress, thanks to God, toward developing cooperation and achieving integration among these states and toward coordinating their joint responsibilities to safeguard the security and stability of the area.

While viewing your constant affirmation of the strong link between Egypt's and the Gulf's security as a true expression of Egypt's Arab role in confronting various challenges, we, within the framework of the GCC, always stress the importance of the Arab role of this council in serving the Arab questions and in strengthening our Arab nation's capability to safeguard its sovereignty and independence and to achieve its goals.

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, its continuation harbors possibilities threatening peace and stability in the area. We share your concern for ending this war. We spare no efforts in supporting and backing all attempts and efforts aimed at resolving the conflict between the two neighboring Islamic states in a just way sparing bloodshed and restoring the rights to its owner.

In the Gulf area, we cannot disregard the danger represented in the foreign invasion of Afghanistan as an attempt to suppress the will of its people and to extend the influence and danger to our area. This threatens the area's security and stability. Perhaps this affirms the importance of the solidarity of all the peace-loving states to avoid this danger's potential and to keep the area free from international conflicts.

While seeing the world around us suffering from many problems and troubles, we constantly call for promoting the spirit of cooperation as a basis for confronting international questions and for building positive relations bringing about good and prosperity for the peoples and contributing toward consolidating peace and stability throughout the world.

His excellency, brother president: We feel satisfaction and happiness for the firm fraternal relations existing between our two countries in various fields, further growing for the good of our peoples and our Arab and Islamic nation. While appreciating the efforts of Your Excellency in supporting these relations, we are looking forward, with you, to the future with confidence and optimism, determined to exert all possible efforts to develop cooperation between the two countries and peoples in all fields. We would like to remember today, with all appreciation, the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat who led the glorious battle of the crossing of the Suez Canal, accomplished the first steps along the road to peace, and who positively contributed toward developing bilateral relations.

We greet you, Your Excellency, dear brother. With my esteemed appreciation of your person and my pride in your wise leadership of fraternal Egypt, we ask God to grant you success and to bring your people further progress and prosperity. We greet you all, dear brothers. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

Talks Begin 9 May

NC091057 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1017 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) -- Talks between President Husni Mubarak and Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id began in Al-Qubbah Palace at 1000 today.

Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif, Minister of Justice Counselor Ahmad Samir Sami, Minister of State for Religious Trusts Ibrahim ad-Dasuqi Mar'i, Secretary General of the President's Office 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar and Egyptian Ambassador to Oman Muhammad Sa'id ad-Dasuqi.

On the Omani side, the talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, Minister of Royal Diwan Affairs Hamad ibn Hamud [Al Bu Sa'id], Health Minister Dr Mubarak al-Khadduri, Education Mininster Dr Yahya al-Mundhuri, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi ['Abdallah], Sultan Qabus' adviser 'Umar az-Zawawi, Information and Youth Affairs Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas and Omani Ambassador in Cairo 'Abdallah al-Ghazali.

After the session of talks between the two sides, President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus held a private meeting that lasted about 20 minutes.

AL-AHRAM Discusses Omani Role

NC100710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) -- The commentaries in tomorrow's Cairo newspapers center on the importance of Omani Sultan Qabus' visit to Egypt and his talks with senior Egyptian officials in light of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the indications of Arab reconciliation appearing on the horizon and the preparations to tackle the Palestinian problem, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Gulf's security.

AL-AHRAM reports the special strategic position of the Sultanate of Oman among the Arab states that makes it specially sensitive to the dangers which may face the Arab nation and, at the same time, enables it to better understand the requirements of the Arab interest and its absolute realities.

The paper adds: Therefore, we have seen the Sultanate of Oman, in its policy stemming from its realization of the dangers and the Arab interest, adopt early the issue of the Gulf's security in the GCC to protect the area from foreign interference and incursions. It also adopted Egypt's point of view regarding the peace issue. This stems from its belief that any Arab territory restored to its legitimate owners in any way is a gain for Arab well-being in general and strengthens the forces of the Arab nation in particular.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM affirms that through the Omani stance, it is possible to understand the role the sultanate is playing in building bridges between the Arab states and Egypt.

AL-BAZ WARNS IRAN ON CROSSING IRAQI BORDER

NC091418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1354 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, has affirmed Egypt's readiness to exert all efforts to contribute to ending hostilities between Iraq and Iran and terminating the war between them as soon as possible.

In a statement following today's talks between President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, Dr al-Baz said the security of Iraq and the Gulf states shouldn't be exposed to any threat. Dr al-Baz warned there will be grave consequences if Iranian Armed Forces cross the Iraqi border. He said: We stand opposed to the widening and escalation of aggressive acts -- the situation must be contained.

On whether Egypt is ready to increase its military aid to Iraq, Dr al-Baz said: The matter is not one of increasing military aid, but pressuring the two sides to reach agreement on ending hostilities.

Responding to a question on how Iran can be made aware of Egypt's stance, Dr al-Baz said: This takes place through our declared stance. On whether contacts have been recently made in this respect with Iran and Iraq, Dr al-Baz said: We have been in contact with our brothers in Iraq. They are aware of our position in Iraq.

'ALI AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS, IRAQ

NC081545 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated Egypt will continue to do its utmost to achieve autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip out of concern for its pan-Arab obligations and its historic role. This was contained in a statement by 'Ali published by the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR today.

'Ali affirmed Egypt's stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian war is based on two principles -- first, the need to end the war between the two countries and to begin negotiations to resolve the differences between them; and second, the need to uphold Arab solidarity with deeds and not words. He also explained Egypt is prepared to do its utmost to end the war between the two countries. 'Ali explained Egypt does not believe the Iraqi people should feel their Arab brothers have abandoned them in time of need. Therefore, Egypt does not hesitate to supply Iraq with anything it can supply.

'ALI RECEIVES TABAH REPORT; TALKS RESUME MID-MAY

NC081854 Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) -- Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received today a report from the Egyptian side to the Elat talks between Egypt and Israel on commencing implementation of the agreement designed to solve the Tabah problem.

'Ali stated that the talks will be resumed in the middle of May and that a discussion on the manner in which the Multi-National Peacekeeping Force and Observers (MFO) would discharge its task in Tabah had taken place. He added that notes had been exchanged between the two sides to determine the basis upon which negotiations will start as Egypt preferred arbitration whereas Israel favoured conciliation.

The reply of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's to the note he had sent recently on this question was expected, 'Ali said. He also stated that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry together with university law professors was in the process of preparing models of arbitration methods as well as a legal study in that respect.

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES USSR STATEMENT ON SINAI

NC072046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1917 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] New York, 7 May (MENA) -- The Egyptian delegation at the United Nations emphasized the Soviet statement on the complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is an attempt to cast doubt on the importance of this step. In a message to the UN secretary general, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of Egypt's permanent delegation to the United Nations, said the statement disseminated by the TASS news agency and included in the message of the Soviet permanent UN envoy to the secretary general comes when attempts are being made to increase tension and escalate conflicts among the Arabs.

'Abd al-Majid's message affirmed Egypt is part of the Arab world and is tied to it historically, politically, culturally and strategically -- in the past and at present. The message also stressed Egypt's commitment to open a new page in relations with all foreign countries on an equal footing on the basis of mutual respect for principles, sovereignty and national independence. The message, distributed today at the UN headquarters, said despite the existing differences with the Soviet Union regarding courses and positions in foreign policy, it is incomprehensible this should be a justification for the use of language that does not befit a superpower with responsibilities in international affairs.

The message pointed out that Egypt, a founding nation of the Nonaligned Movement, has, since the late forties, rejected the policy of groupings and military alliances. The message said Egypt has sincerely sought to have the UN participate in the peacekeeping operation in Sinai with the aim of facilitating the withdrawal of armed Israeli forces and the restoration to Egypt of full sovereignty over its national territory. The Soviet threats to obstruct this attempt rendered the Security Council unable to respond to Egypt's desire.

The message also said: It is regrettable that the Soviet Union, a superpower in the Security Council, should issue a stong reaction to the success of achieving an important stage toward the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and its people know the human and material sacrifices a country exposed to invasion makes to liberate its territory.

The message pointed out it is worth noting that the Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory is in direct implementation of the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of land by war, a principle approved by the Security Council and the Soviet Union. The message affirmed this Soviet stand casting doubt on the importance of the deed achieved and the demarcation of Egyptian land will, inevitably, fail as all the other similar attempts did in the latest nonaligned conference in Kuwait in April.

AL-AHRAM SCORES ISRAELI MEASURES ON SETTLEMENTS

NC070015 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2332 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM criticizes the measures the Israeli Government adopted recently to appease its extremists and which ban the dismantling of the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip -- a matter raising obstacles in the way of the coming major peace talks.

In its editorial to be published tomorrow, Friday, the newspaper says during the final phases of the withdrawal from the Sinai, the Israeli authorities brought down some of the extremists, who had climbed onto the 28-meter-high memorial in Yamit, in an iron cage. The symbolic meaning of this measure was that the Israeli Government was determined to contain extremism and force it not to jeopardize the peace process which has been approved by the two peoples -- a meaning which was welcomed everywhere. The paper adds that the Israeli Government later adopted measures indicative of an attempt on its part to appease the extremists even if at the expense of raising obstacles in the way of the coming major peace talks.

Among these measures is the insistence on banning the dismantling of the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and having the Knesset issue a decision on this matter despite the fact that the Israeli council of ministers had decided against submitting the bill. The implications of this decision, approved by a majority of 58 votes against 54 votes with two abstentions, indicate it does not have a popular majority justifying adherence to it and the Israeli Government's commitment to it in the future.

The paper asks: Why then did the Begin government tie its hands in this manner while it is about to enter diplomatic negotiations requireing free movement and complete flexibility such as those that led to the success of Camp David and the withdrawal from the Sinai?

The paper concludes its article by saying: The question the Arab citizen has with regard to this behavior is: Why does Tel Aviv choose to confine its policy to an iron cage at a time when its interests and the interests of peace demand that it be completely free to move in the negotiations?

MAY DEPLORES ISRAEL'S DESTRUCTION OF YAMIT

PM060909 Cairo MAY in Arabic 3 May 82 p 3

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah article: "Scorched Earth Policy"]

[Excerpts] Historical documents, scores of books, films and studies about the horrors of World War II show that, while withdrawing from the territories they occupied in Eastern Europe, the Nazi armies committed extreme savagery, unprecendented in European wars, which became known as the "scorched earth" policy.

The Nazi forces carried out these actions on the personal orders of the fuehrer shortly before his downfall. The orders called for destroying and burning everything before withdrawal, so that the withdrawing forces would leave nothing behind which could be of use to the allied forces pursuing the remnants of the defeated Nazi armies.

This historical precedent is bound to come to mind as we see what happened in Yamit at the settlers' hands, with the help of the Israeli forces withdrawing from Sinai in accordance with a peace treaty signed and accepted by both sides and considered to mark the end of the era of hatred, hostility and bitterness between the two peoples and the beginning of relations of peace and good-neighborliness between the two sides. Perhaps the only difference between what happened in Yamit and what the Nazi forces did in Europe is that the scorched earth policy has now been carried out 5 years after the beginning of the era of peace between Egypt and Israel, whereas the withdrawing Nazi forces carried it out while war was still going on.

The sad and tragic significance of destroying Yamit in this manner transcends the political dimension to encompass the human dimension. The destruction, burning and uprooting of plants and trees have shown a degree of hatred, violence and cruelty difficult to imagine someone wreaking death and destruction in peacetime on land taken from his because it was not his by right, wreaking it so thoroughly and systematically and with such gratification. It is strange that a people who have been most of all the victims of cruelty and torment should be the people most capable of emulating these methods and practicing them on others.

The Israeli newspaper 'AL HAMISHMAR warned that what happened in Yamit will continue to haunt the prestige and future of the Israeli state. This warning comes too late, because man's ability to forgive and to forebear, however great, will not be able to remove such a black page from the history books.

AL-JUMHURIYAH VIEWS MOVES ON ARAB RELATIONS

NC070030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2335 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- In its Friday issue, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH deals with the recent Egyptian moves in the Arab arena, the most prominent of which was the quick visit President Husni Mubarak made to Sudan on Thursday, when he had important talks with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on the developments in the area in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. The paper says these moves take place in complete calm and without any one-upmanship efforts.

The paper also refers to Omani Sultan Qabus' visit to Cairo. It says on Saturday Egypt will receive Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, whose talks with President Mubarak are expected to deal with the situation in the Arab world and restoration of the unity of the Arab ranks during this important phase. The paper adds: Jordanian King Husayn's statements that Egypt's recovery of all of the Sinai makes it incumbent upon the Arabs to rearrange their positions to confront the challenges facing them come within this context.

The paper concludes its commentary by saying: Within the framework of all these moves, Egypt does not make conditions for the restoration of normal relations with its Arab brothers. All that is required is that this be achieved with an objective spirit of fraternity without one-upmanship efforts by any party.

AL-AQSA 'TRIBUNAL' CONDEMNS MUBA AK TO DEATH

NC061548 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 6 May 82 p 14

[By our correspondent]

[Text] Nicosia -- A "military tribunal" of the "Al-Aqsa" organization has condemned Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to death by shooting.

According to a statement issued by the president of the "military tribunal" and signed by General Omar and Colonels Muhammad and Tuhami, Mubarak's trial was held on 26 April in Cairo. The verdict, sent to Cypriot newspapers yesterday, says the "military tribunal" has reached the conclusion that Mubarak did not take into consideration the warnings of the "Al-Aqsa" organization and continues the treacherous policy of As-Sadat, and that those accused of As-Sadat's assassination have been executed on orders from Mubarak. Thus, the "military tribunal's" verdict adds, Husni Mubarak has committed a grave crime against the Egyptian people and the Arab nation. Furthermore, on Mubarak's orders, terrorism is continuing in Egypt where thousands of patriots are held in prisons without trial.

The "military tribunal's" verdict concludes: "Taking into consideration Husni Mubarak's treacherous actions and the serious crimes committed by him, the military tribunal of the 'Al-Aqsa' organization condemns Mubarak to death by shooting. The verdict is final and will be executed by commandoes of the organization."

At the beginning, the statement says that on 28 October 1978 an "Al-Aqsa" military tribunal condemned As-Sadat to death by shooting after he had been found guilty of high treason. The verdict was executed on 6 October 1981 and the organization assumed responsibility for As-Sadat's death. Later, Husni Mubarak was warned that if he followed As-Sadat's treacherous policy he would also have the same fate.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS EXECUTION OF AL-JIHAD MEMBERS

NC081537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) -- The State Supreme Security Prosecution today decided to refer 302 defendants in the case of the Al-Jihad organization to trial before the State Supreme Security Court. This is the first group to stand trial from the 1,200 persons accused in the case.

The 302 defendants include 19 defendants who were also tried in the case of the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

The prosecution demanded the execution of 299 defendants and life sentence at hard labor for 3 defendants.

At a press conference held today, Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi, chief state supreme security prosecutor, said 299 defendants are accused of attempting to overthrow the regime by force while 3 defendants are accused of selling weapons and explosives to the other defendants. Some of the defendants are also accused of assembling in Asyut and committing crimes which resulted in the death of 4 officers, 62 policemen, and 21 citizens and the wounding of 15 police officers, 109 soldiers and 32 citizens. These defendants also tried to occupy public buildings by force, caused damage to public property, including the Public Security headquarters, and stole weapons and ammunition from policemen.

Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi said the leaders of this organization are accused of forming an extremist religious organization aimed at opposing the [ruling] regime and harming national unity. These leaders took the legal opinion of their prince, Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, who was accused in the case of the assassination of President as-Sadat but was acquited by the military court.

Some of the defendants are also accused of committing several crimes, including the robbery of a jewelry shop in Naj' Hammadi on 6 June 1981, which resulted in the death of six persons and the wounding of 2 others. They also stole a quantity of gold from a shop in Shubra al-Khaymah. They also stole 1/2 kilogram of gold on 1 August 1981 and killed one person who intercepted them and tried to kill two others. The chief security prosecutor said that the charge of intending to kill some members of the security forces -- by throwing a bomb at a security force camp in Cairo's As-Sahail area on 8 October 1981 -- and of stealing the weapon of a security forces soldier have been preferred against a number of these defendants. Furthermore, some of them are accused of throwing a bomb at the Masarrah church.

The chief prosecutor added the investigation has proved that some defendants received the sum of $21,000, DM 10,000 and 26,000 Egyptian pounds from persons abroad -- Egyptians and foreigners -- for material aid to ensure success in overthrowing the regime. These (?Egyptians) number five. Furthermore, some defendants are accused of possessing a tape deck for recording tapes expounding the organization's viewpoints for inciting public opinion against the state's ruling regime.

Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi said these defendants will be tried under Article 87 of the penal code. This article stipulates the death sentence for those who commit premeditated murder after shadowing [the intended victims], or for those possessing explosives. This is in addition to accusing these persons of forcible theft -- [an offense] punishible with [imprisonment at] hard labor. As far as gun- and explosives-running is concerned, the law prescribes life [imprisonment] at hard labor. Therefore, the court has ruled to refer these defendants to the Supreme State Security Court.

The chief state security prosecutor added part No Two of the bill of indictment in the case of the Al-Jihad organization will be made public within the next few weeks. This second part involves 50 juveniles under 18 years of age. Consequently, part No Three will be announced; it involves persons less dangerous than those belonging to the organization. At his press conference, Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi noted the investigation of the members of this organization had begun on 25 September, prior to the assassination of the late President Anwar as-Sadat. The defendants involved in the present case were then added to the list of people to be investigated.

Tomorrow, Sunday, Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi will announce the incriminating evidence for each defendant separately.

IRANIAN INFANTRY DIVISION REPORTED 'ANNIHILATED'

JN080934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) -- The commander of the Al-Qa'qa' column stated his forces have completely annihilated an Iranian infantry division. In a statement to AL-QADISIYAH, an organ of the Defense Ministry's political guidance department, the commander said the Al-Qa'qa' column has foiled the enemy's attempts and dreams of harming the herioc steadfastness of the Iraqi units. He stressed his forces repulsed the recent Iranian attack in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area with loftiness and price, inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment and transformed the Iranian enemy's attack into a humiliating defeat.

The AL-QADISIYAH team quotes the commanders of the Salah ad-Din and Usamah forces as saying their forces are in full control of the military situation. The brigadier general commanding the Salah ad-Din forces stated as a result of its vanity and haughtiness the arrogant Iranian enemy has sustained more heavy losses in life and equipment in the aborted attack which it launched the night before yesterday. The brigadier general commanding the Usamah forces said his forces have foiled the enemy's attack and transformed it into a humiliating defeat for the enemy.

ARMED FORCES WITHDRAW TO POSITIONS NEAR BORDER

JN081208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) -- A military spokesman has stated the following: After the Muhammad al-Qasim and Usamah forces have proved their extreme capability in foiling all enemy attempts, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and after having completed their major task of destroying the enemy forces in this battle in accordance with the Armed Forces General Command directives, it has been decided to withdraw these forces to new positions near the borders to better confront the enemy and destroy its forces.

Withdrawal Explained

JN081534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has described the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from the west of Ahvaz and Khafajiyah [Susangerd] today as an organized withdrawal aimed at reinforcing the Iraqi forces' positions. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said Iraqi forces withdrew as part of a plan to reinforce Iraqi units in the south without being exposed to any pressure from Iranian forces. He indicated the withdrawal plan was drawn up after Iraqi forces west of Ahvaz and Khafajiyah spent 3 days without being exposed to any military pressure by the enemy. Last week these forces crushed two enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on Iranian forces.

This afternoon, the Iraqi military spokesman announced the Muhammad al-Qasim and Usamah forces had withdrawn to new positions near the border to ensure a stronger momentum in confronting the enemy and destroying its forces in the area. He added that Iraqi forces have the major task of destroying enemy forces in accordance with the instructions of the Armed Forces General Command.

In his statement to INA, the military spokesman stressed that Iraqi forces have reinforced the Iraqi military presence in the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area and these forces can very effectively confront any possible enemy penetration toward Al-Muhammarah.

The spokesman said the Iraqi forces' main task is not to preserve Iranian territory as much as to inflict large losses on the enemy troops and equipment with the aim of exhausting the enemy and forcing it to recognize Iraq's rights to land and water. He added that since yesterday Iraqi forces west of the Karun River have been launching intensive attacks on Iranian forces and inflicting massive losses in life and equipment.

On Thursday night, 29 April, the southern sector of the battlefield witnessed an Iranian offensive on three axes. All enemy attacks were crushed with the exception of a pocket west of the Karun River. The battles became fiercer following the Iranian offensive the day before yesterday. Iraqi forces inflicted massive losses in enemy life and equipment, and the fierce battles are still underway.

TWO IRANIAN PHANTOM PLANES SHOT DOWN 8 MAY

JN081844 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. At 1745 today, our antiaircraft defenses shot down two enemy Phantom planes in front of our units in the forward positions of the southern sector of the battlefield.

IRANIAN ADVANCE ON AL-MUHAMMARAH DENIED

JN091202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) -- A responsible military spokesman has refuted Tehran's claims that Iranian forces have reached the heights of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] which is under the control of Iraqi forces. In a statement to INA, the military spokesman said these claims are false and baseless. He said the Al-Muhammarah area, if compared to the southern sector where intensive fighting is taking place today, can be described as calm. The military spokesman stressed that Iraqi forces are in full control of the military situation. The INA correspondent in the southern sector reports the Al-Muhammarah area was the scene of intermittent fighting for a short period earlier this morning. He added that he had toured Iraqi units in the area for several hours and had seen them performing their usual daily duties.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS DEFEAT OF IRANIAN OFFENSIVE

JN100757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0724 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The enemy has once again attempted an abortive attack during which our valiant forces taught it an eloquent lesson. At midnight last night, the enemy attempted a new attack in which it threw very large numbers of its forces on three axes in the southern operational sector. The enemy attempted to carry out an attack on the Al-Miqdad forces in the Al-Muhammrah [Khorramshahr] sector. These forces bravely confronted the enemy, foiled its attack and killed and captured a large number of its men. The remainder of its men fled, leaving behind their weapons and equipment.

At the same time, the enemy attempted another attack on the Salah ad-Din forces, which confronted it with full strength, foiled its attack and inflicted heavy losses. While the Muhammad al-Qasim forces were advancing to pounce on the enemy, they clashed with enemy forces which were advancing from the opposite direction. The valiant Muhammad al-Qasim forces struck the enemy forces with full strength and foiled their attack. The remainder of the enemy forces fled in panic, leaving behind their weapons and equipment.

Thus the offensive, over which the enemy had created a great uproar, was completely destroyed. Enemy losses amounted to thousands of dead whose bodies littered the battlefront. Our forces also captured a large number of the enemy. Our heroic forces which are controlling the operational theater with full strength and capability, will continue, God willing, to destroy enemy power and its desperate attempts until it comes to its senses, recognizes the established fact, acknowledges Iraq's rights to its territories and waters and respects its free choices.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 703

JN071730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command announced that ferocious fighting was still raging in the southern sector when this communique was prepared this evening. In its Communique No 703, the Armed Forces [General Command] said Iraqi forces managed to contain the enemy offensive, encircle its forces and inflict grave losses on them in life and equipment and captured a number of enemy personnel. The armed forces said the Iranian offensive was a new adventure meant to loosen the siege imposed on Iranian forces west of the Karun River. The enemy has resorted to lies before the outcome of the battle has become clear.

The Iraqi communique said Iraqi fighter planes and helicopters are in full control of the battlefield, adding the Iraqi fighter planes carried out 208 combat missions and that helicopters carried out 87 combat missions. It added the Iraqi air attacks resulted in the destruction of 54 tanks, 23 armored personnel carriers and 8 excavators. One enemy fighter plane and two Iraqi fighter planes were downed in enemy territory. The communique said enemy losses in (Jananah) southwest of the Shush area yesterday amounted to 1,216 killed and a number of personnel captured. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 703 issues by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Last night, the enemy tried to carry out a new adventure to save its units south of Karun from the fatal losses inflicted on them as a result of the bold blows dealt to them by our heroic troops during the battles that raged last week. Before the outcome of the battle has become clear, the enemy has resorted to telling lies and claiming false victories which is the main feature of the regime of charlatanism and deception in Tehran.

As is the case in all battles, the valiant sons of the Ar-Rafidayn fought valiantly and managed within a few hours to contain the enemy attack, to begin counterpressure in all areas and to encircle and destroy some of its forces. Our forces inflicted grave losses on the enemy in life and equipment. Our valiant forces were still continuing their ferocious fighting at the time of this communique. They are destroying the enemy's sick dreams and exposing its false statements with firm will. Our brave helicopters and fighter planes are in full control of the battleskies, inflicting on the enemy forces very grave losses, the observed part of which when this communique was prepared amounted to 54 tanks, 23 armored personnel carriers, 49 vehicles carrying enemy personnel and 8 excavators destroyed and 1 fighter plane downed. Our fighter planes today carried out 208 combat missions whereas the helicopters carried out 87 combat missions. All of our fighter planes and helicopters, except for two fighter planes which fell in enemy territory, returned safely to base. We hold the enemy responsible for the safety of the pilots. In the battles that raged yesterday in the (Jananah) area, our forces inflicted grave losses on the enemy forces amounting to 1,216 killed and a large number captured. The valiant sons of the Ar-Rafidayn, who fought like the faithful men for 20 months in defense of the homeland's sovereignty and people, will, with God's help, continue their just fighting to protect their homeland and rights and to preserve the spirit of victory until the enemy's sick dreams and expansionist and aggressive dreams are wrecked.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 May 1982

Communique No 704

JN081655 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 May 82

[Communique No 704 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 May 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the 9th consecutive day the valiant Iraqi forces continued their epical fighting and strong confrontation of the spiteful enemy, foiling the enemy's evil schemes against proud Iraq and its great people. Our valiant fighters from all army corps managed to inflict massive losses on the enemy, which is trying with all its means to remain silent over its losses in an attempt to delude the Iranian people who are afflicted by the bloody regime which does not care for the death of tens of thousands of its people in order to satisfy its evil whims. The results of the battles for yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. After our valiant units contained the enemy offensive in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area yesterday and after continuing pressure on the enemy in all areas by besieging and destroying some of its forces, and after the enemy's miserable failure and great losses in life and equipment as part of its desperate attempts to relieve pressure on its frustrated and confused forces, an enemy force embarked on another adventure at dawn today when it attacked part of our heroic units. These units, however, managed to destroy the enemy force, inflicting very heavy losses. The known enemy losses so far counted amounted to 3,565 killed, a large number of wounded and prisoners and 29 tanks, 12 armored personnel carriers, 9 rocket launchers, 14 106-mm guns, 26 vehicles and several excavators destroyed. Some serviceable armored personnel carriers and large quantities of various weapons and hardware were captured.

2. Our fighter planes carried out successful and bold raids in an intensive and continuous manner all day today against the enemy forces in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area in the southern sector of the battlefield, inflicting very heavy losses. The counted enemy losses amounted to a large number of enemy troops killed, and 42 tanks, a large number of armored personnel carriers, various vehicles and large quantities of various equipment and weapons destroyed. In a dogfight with our fighter planes two enemy fighter planes were downed. Our antiaircraft defenses shot down one enemy helicopter in the southern sector of the battlefield today. All our aircraft returned safely to base with the exception of one fighter plan which was downed over enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot, our aircraft's combat missions today amounted to 155.

3. Our capable helicopters continued their ceaseless raids all day today against the enemy forces in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area west of the Karun River, inflicting massive losses in life and equipment. The counted enemy losses amounted to 54 tanks, 21 armored personnel carriers, 27 vehicles, 45 infantry concentrations and 6 excavators destroyed. All our helicopters returned safely to base; and helicopters carried out 98 combat missions today.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amounted to 3,565 killed, a large number of wounded and prisoners, 2 fighter planes, 1 helicopter, 125 tanks, 9 rocket launchers, 33 armored personnel carriers, 53 vehicles, 14 106-mm guns, 6 excavators, 45 infantry concentrations destroyed and several serviceable armored personnel carriers and large quantities of various weapons and hardware seized. Our forces, which believe in justice, will continue their just fighting, God willing. In doing so they are inspired by the heavenly values of the spirit of the great ancestors as well as the resoluteness of the generous Iraqi people and the glorious Arab nation. Our forces will continue to inflict the largest possible losses on the enemy until it abandons its tyranny, respects Iraq's rights and sovereignty and gives up its black dreams in aggression and expansion.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 May 1982

Communique No 705

JN091740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) -- In their military operations during the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed 127 Iranians and destroyed 3 tanks; 20 vehicles, some of which were carrying enemy personnel; 7 observation posts and a number of emplacements for personnel and weapons. Communique No 705 issued by the Armed Forces General Command notes Iraqi forces captured a number of enemy personnel and seized quantities of arms and hardware. The communique adds the Iraqi fighter planes and helicopters today carried out intensive air raids against enemy positions and vehicles in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area. All Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base. The Iraqi military communique notes military operations raged in the areas of (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge, west of the Karun River, (Jananah) and Bostan. The communique puts Iraqi losses since last Wednesday, 5 May 1982, at 58 martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique: Communique No 705 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As our holy war against the arrogant Iranian enemy goes on, Iraq, armed with the gallantry and large sacrifices of its sons, confirms its resoluteness to continue the battles of honor and dignity until the racist Iranians give up their aggressive course and recognize our legitimate rights. The following is the outcome of the military operations last night and today:

1. Using various types of weapons, our valiant units continued to pound the enemy forces and concentrations in the southern sector west of the Karun River, inflicting massive losses in life and equipment. The counted enemy losses amounted to 120 killed; a large number of enemy personnel wounded and captured; 9 vehicles, 5 of which were carrying personnel; 6 stockpiles of hardware and 5 observation posts destroyed; and quantities of various types of weapons and equipment seized.

2. Our fighter planes today attacked enemy positions, units and concentrations in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring effective and direct hits on the enemy's targets and inflicting grave losses. Our fighter planes confirmed their strong control of the battleskies. All our aircraft returned safely to base.

3. Today our helicopters carried out daring and successful combat missions against enemy units and concentrations in the (At-Tahiri)-(Halub) Bridge area in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct and effective hits. The counted enemy losses amounted to the destruction of two tanks; one armored personnel carrier; nine vehicles, some of which were carrying personnel; one troop concentration and a number of emplacements for personnel and weapons.

4. Seven were killed and one tank and one observation post destroyed in the (Jananah) area.

5. Two vehicles and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Bostan area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amounted to 127 killed; 3 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 20 vehicles; 7 observation posts, a number of emplacements for personnel and weapons and troop concentration destroyed; a number of enemy personnel captured and quantities of various weapons and equipment seized.

6. Our sacrifices since Wednesday, 5 May 1982 amounted to 58 martyrs.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 May 1982

ISRAEL: PLANES BOMB PALESTINIAN BASES 9 MAY

NC091542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] While officials were tackling the security incidents occurring in Tripoli, which claimed scores of victims within the past few hours, security developments of another kind added to their worries.

At around 1625 today, Israeli Air Force planes attacked Palestinian bases in Ad-Dubbiyah, Ad-Dalhamiyah, and As-Sa'diyat in the coastal and central areas of Ash-Shuf. The Israeli aircraft then turned back to the south and strafed Palestinian bases in the Maghdushah area for 30 minutes. At this time it is impossible to determine the extent of the losses, because Israeli aircraft are continuing their operations.

Furthermore, Syrian MiG aircraft were seen in the 'Alayh area. These aircraft then headed for Ash-Shuf. Just a few minutes ago, Israeli aircraft flew over Beirut, drawing ground rocket projectiles [qadha'if al-mudadat al-ardiyah]. It is worth noting that a bomb exploded today in a bus in Jerusalem, causing some casualties.

VOL Report on Raids

NC092017 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] Has the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians collapsed in the south? This question arises in the wake of Israeli raids this afternoon against Palestinian positions and following the Palestinian reply meted out in the shelling of Upper Galilee.

What has happened as far as the battles are concerned? At 1625 today, Israeli aircraft raided Palestinian bases in Ash-Shuf and the south. These raids lasted until 1725 and were renewed at 1820. The information at the disposal of the Voice of Lebanon states that 8 Israeli F-15 and F-16 Phantom aircraft [as heard] attacked Palestinian bases in As-Sa'diyat, Ad-Dalhamiyah, Ad-Dubbiyah, Shihin and Siblin this afternoon. These aircraft then turned southward to strafe the areas of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, Wadi B'anqudin, Duhur as-Sarafand, and the barren lands of the township of Maghdushah.

At 1725 Israeli planes flew over Tyre, but without carrying out any military operations. At 1720 Israeli planes made sorties over the capital city of Beirut, drawing volleys of groundfire from armed Palestinian and leftist positions. At around 1820 Israeli aircraft again attacked the Ad-Dubbiyah area. Meanwhile, the Syrian Air Force made sorties over Al-Biqa' and the approaches to Beirut as well as over the areas of 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf.

The latest information available to the Voice of Lebanon states the Israeli aircraft targeted a missile dump in the township of Ad-Dubbiyah, causing the dump to explode. Furthermore, these planes targeted a radar station in the Ad-Dalhamiyah area, destroying it completely.

The Palestinian answer was meted out a short while later. The latest reports say an artillery duel took place this evening between Palestinian and Israeli positions, and that An-Nabatiyah has come under violent artillery shelling. Furthermore, shells fell in the Al-Jarmaq area.

Our correspondent has just told us that some 10 minutes ago the Upper Galilee area was shelled, that is, at around 1905. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has claimed responsibility for this shelling. Some news reports say that a battleship [barijah] has shelled a military base of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command, in the As-Sarafand area.

At this time it is difficult to determine casualties because artillery shelling operations are continuing and due to the military cordon thrown around the areas targeted for shelling. However, preliminary information says 5 persons are dead and 10 others wounded. It has been observed that Israeli aircraft have dropped time bombs in the areas targeted for shelling.

VOP on Antiaircraft Response

JN092000 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] At 1600 today, Zionist warplanes committed a new aggression against the defenseless sons of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Lebanon. Our correspondent in southern Lebanon has the following report on today's air raids: [Begin recording] Brothers: greetings from southern Lebanon. The Zionist air raid carried out today falls within the terrorist plan set by Begin within the context of the current international circumstances in which the war over the Falklands and the Gulf war are raging. Squadrons of U.S.-made warplanes began their raids at 1600 and continued to carry out successive sorties until 1730.

The Joint Forces' Command held an emergency meeting to discuss the situation in light of the developments and the escalation of the situation by the Zionist enemy. The meeting is still in progress. A commander of a battalion belonging to the Al-'Asifah forces has briefed me on the antiaircraft batteries set up by the joint forces and how coordination was displayed by the various joint forces' positions. He also briefed me on the self-control and self-confidence enjoyed by our fighters as they were confronting the raiding Zionist warplanes with their simple weapons and fabulous steadfastness. The joint forces commanders were not surprised by the aggression since they were expecting it.

The joint forces' artillery and antiaircraft guns were lying in wait for the raiding warplanes, forcing them to flee. A number of antiaircraft SAM-9's were fired at the raiding Zionist warplanes. This aggression is part of a series of Zionist operations being prepared by Begin against the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces. [end recording]

VOP: Israeli Targets Shelled

NC100722 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman for the central command of the joint forces has stated the following:

In retaliation for the air attack the enemy air force conducted against Lebanese and Palestinian civilian targets yesterday -- an attack representing a second violation of the cease-fire and backed by a political decision adopted by the Israeli Government -- the joint forces shelled enemy military targets inside the occupied territory.

Over 8 Killed, 12 Wounded

NC100824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] The authorities' efforts today will be devoted to preventing further Israeli acts of aggression, which resumed yesterday afternoon, and to halting the tension in Tripoli following the collapse of more than one cease-fire agreement, withdrawing the gunmen and restoring normalcy to the city.

The Israeli air aggression against a number of positions yesterday has resulted in more than 8 persons killed and 12 wounded, in addition to material losses.

Lebanon immediately initiated diplomatic contacts to prevent a recurrence of the aggression, especially after Israel announced that its Cabinet will hold an extraordinary session to discuss the situation.

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus is expected to contact a number of ambassadors of the major powers present in Beirut to deal with this serious situation. Minister Butrus contacted Lebanese permanent UN delegate Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni yesterday evening and reviewed the situation with him. Ambassador Tuwayni will leave for New York to follow up the previous protest or to submit a new protest in light of possible developments.

On receiving the news of the Israeli air raids, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan contacted the officials responsible for civil defense and instructed them to rush immediately to the raided areas to rescue the victims.

About 24 [Israeli] planes attacked numerous positions in southern Lebanon for a period of 90 minutes yesterday afternoon.

Various types of ground defenses confronted the raiding Israeli planes, which released hot balloons to evade the ground-to-air missiles fired at them.

Al-Wazzan Comments on Raids

NC091834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Commenting on this afternoon's Israeli raids, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: We have been constantly apprehensive about anticipated Israeli aggressions. The new aggression today confirms once again that this enemy will not leave us alone and will not be deterred from carrying out his plans. The Lebanese and our Arab brothers, whether they are present in Lebanon or around us in the various Arab states, must realize the extent of this enormous Israeli danger and stop the fighting among the brothers in Lebanon and the disagreement and conflict in the general Arab arena. We must all hasten to unite our ranks and position before this great danger.

He added: This is not the first time we have expressed this view or demand. We shall not tire of repeating it as long as our life and our national dignity and the fate of our nation and our homeland of Lebanon depend on it.

CLASHES, SHELLING CONTINUE IN TRIPOLI 7-10 MAY

3 Dead in 7 May Fighting

NC080652 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The security situation in the localities of At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin became tense at 2030 [1830 GMT] last night. The tension then spread to new areas as a result of the exchange of fire from heavy weapons. The clash extended at 2200 [2000 GMT] and later became violent when artillery shells were used, leading to the death and wounding of a number of persons, some of whom were moved to hospitals in Tripoli and to the Zgharta Hospital. Unofficial reports say that 3 persons were killed and 15 were wounded but other reports say that 25 persons were wounded.

Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami held urgent contacts with the parties concerned and members of the coordination body with a view to halting the artillery exchanges which continued until late at night. It was reported at midnight that the exchanges extended to areas near At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin and that armed men were seen in large numbers along the roads. Efforts are continuing to contain the situation and restore normal life in the city.

Clashes Continue 8 May

NC081715 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] The situation in Tripoli still calls for great concern. The reason is that the clashes, which continued intermittently during the night, were renewed this afternoon, particularly between the two localities of Ba'l Muhsin and Bab at-Tabbanah. Local observers have said the Syrian forces have been seen reinforcing their men and vehicles, prompting a belief these forces will embark on certain action. Concerning the casualties, there are no less than 5 dead and 55 wounded.

Concerning the south, the clashes, which occurred this morning in the As-Sarafand area between Amal and the communists, later extended to several nearby villages -- down to As-Saksakiyah. These clashes have left one person dead and at least another seven people wounded.

The dead man was an official of the Amal movement; he was called Muhammad Husayn 'Allul. It has been learned that the wounded include Khalil Ibrahim Khalifah and Ahmad Fadil. It is worth noting at this point that the two combatant sides reached a cease-fire agreement at 1430 [1230 GMT].

Cease-Fire Fails 9 May

NC091745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The new cease-fire agreement, which was scheduled to go into effect at 1300 [1100 GMT] today, did not see the light of day and has not been honored by the warring factions in the Bab at-Tabbanah and Be'l Muhsin areas of Tripoli. Clashes continued in these two areas all day today with all types of weapons. These clashes intensified this afternoon, resulting in 17 people being wounded. Artillery shelling in Tripoli resumed at 0530 today. The sound of explosions and bursts of gunfire were also heard from time to time.

At 1700 today, another meeting was held in the house of [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli, attended by representatives of all the factions and the emergency committee stemming from the coordination committee, to try to work out a formula for an agreement that would ensure abidance by the cease-fire agreement, reached in the first meeting held at 1000 today in Prime Minister Karami's house, and would enable the supervision committees to begin their work and specify the party violating the cease-fire.

'Unprecedented' Shelling 9 May

NC092022 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] While the Israeli planes were attacking Palestinian positions, the city of Tripoli, particularly the area of Bab at-Tabbanah, was being exposed to violent artillery shelling which caused a number of deaths and casualties.

Meanwhile, the Syrian command was reinforcing its positions in the city. Syrian helicopters were seen ferrying Syrian forces to the environs of Tripoli to reinforce forces already deployed in this area following attacks on these forces. At this time the Bab at-Tabbanah locality is still being exposed to an artillery shelling unprecedented in this area.

The cease-fire agreed upon at a meeting held in the house of [former prime minister] Rashid Karami at 1300 [1100 GMT] today had collapsed earlier. The representatives of the [Palestinian] resistance and the followers of 'Ali 'Id were not in attendance.

At 1700 today, another meeting was held in Rashid Karami's house in an attempt to agree on a new cease-fire. Rashid Karami had earlier been quoted as saying the situation in the north is one of the most serious situations through which the country has passed, and that it is feared that the conflagration will widen if the internecine fighting in the city is not ended.

8 Dead, 38 Wounded 9 May

NC100644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] The city of Tripoli yesterday spent another day in regrettable and violent clashes that eased only at 2000 [1800 GMT] after continued efforts by and contacts and meetings among [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and officials of the National Movement, the Palestinian resistance and the Arab Deterrent Forces. In the renewed clashes, 8 persons were killed and 38 others wounded.

This morning, the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporter in the north reported that the sound of explosions and intermittent bursts of gunfire continued throughout last night and that efforts to halt the clashes have not succeeded.

Fighting Continues 10 May

NC100852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Sporadic explosions can still be heard in a number of Tripoli's suburbs, particularly in the Bab at-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin areas, which witnessed a disturbed night and fierce clashes with heavy weapons. Preliminary reports say 30 people were killed and 130 others injured in these clashes. It has been noted that many people are leaving the areas of the clashes for safer areas.

Situation Reported Serious

NC101255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] The situation in Tripoli has remained serious today. Violent battles are still continuing in the city. Various heavy and light caliber weapons are used in these battles. Most of them took place in Bab at-Tabbanah and in the As-Sayyidi quarter, between Al-Qubbah and At-Tabbanah. The As-Sayyidi quarter in particular faces a difficult situation. It has been suffering from shortages of food and water for the past 2 days, and the inhabitants are calling for help for their pitiful situation.

According to the latest reports received from our correspondent in Tripoli, casualties in today's battles were three dead and six wounded.

According to these reports, an artillery shell hit a building located in the Az-Zu'biyah quarter in Bab at-Tabbanah, setting it on fire. Attempts are being made to extinguish this fire. It has been reported that 40 people are inside this building appealing for rescue.

Thus, no improvement has taken place in the situation in Tripoli, despite the successive cease-fire decisions and the committees have not been able to carry out their task because of the deteriorating situation.

However, this has not prevented the parties concerned from continuing their efforts. The coordination committee held several meetings before noon today in the house of [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Ibrahim Calls for Cease-Fire

NC101053 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Comrade Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central Political Council, has called on the people of southern Lebanon to close their ranks and remain steadfast in the face of the Zionist aggression. He has also called on Lebanese Nationalist fighters to confront the Zionist raids and any further aggressions by standing as one rank with the fighters of the Palestinian revolution.

Ibrahim also appealed to all parties in Tripoli to stop the internecine fighting and the painful incidents in order to save the bastion of steadfastness, Tripoli, and strengthen the unity of the national ranks in these fateful moments.

ROCKET FIRED AT FRENCH DIPLOMATS' APARTMENT

NC100815 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beirut, 10 May (AF) -- A rocket yesterday crashed into an upper floor of an apartment building housing two families of French Embassy employees, but did not cause any casualties, informed French sources said today.

The rocket, apparently fired from a bridge 50 meters (yards) from the building, was diverted by a balcony on the second floor. It then went through a window and a door before stopping in a hallway, the sources said.

If the rocket had not hit the balcony, it probably would have killed several members of a family on the second floor, the sources said. They added that it appeared likely that the rocket had been aimed at unidentified members of a family attached to the French Embassy who live on the first floor. Another French family lives on another floor of the building.

The French Embassy confirmed the attack, but declined to release any details on the families involved. They said measures have been taken to protect 200 families depending on the embassy, following a series of attacks on French interests in the Lebanese capital.

The measures were taken after an attack on April 15, in which embassy code clerk Guy Cavallo and his pregnant wife were shot dead at their West Beirut apartment. The French ambassador, Louis Delamare, was killed last September 15.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN080606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus from Algiers last night on a brief visit to Syria on his way back to his country after attending the funeral of late Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Foreign Ministry officials; Iranian ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi; and embassy staff members.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN081440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati at 1145 today. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus; and the delegation accompanying Velayati, which includes senior Iranian Foreign Ministry officials, attended the meeting.

Velayati conveyed Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's greetings to President al-Asad. He also briefed the president on the details of the crime of downing of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia's plane and the results of the investigation. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the region. The president asked Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to convey his greetings to Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dr Velayati earlier today. They discussed the current international political situation and relations between the two friendly countries.

Leaves Damascus 8 May

JN081658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Damascus at 1700 today at the end of a 1-day visit to the country during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Todorov Press Conference

JN071418 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] In a press conference at the SANA conference hall this morning, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, praised Syria's stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and its just struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the sake of regaining the occupied Arab territories. Dr Sabir Falhut, head of the journalists union, representatives of newspapers, radio and television and Arab and foreign news agency correspondents attended the conference.

Todorov said: We appreciate Syria's steadfastness, its progressive line and its struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We are well aware of the spite of U.S. imperialism and of Syria's progressive line and firm and honorable stand.

Todorov expressed satisfaction at the developing economic and trade relations between the two countries. He said: These relations have made qualitative strides, and we have almost reached agreement on producing tools and machines jointly as well as developing agricultural industry.

Alluding to his visit to the liberated Al-Qunaytirah, Todorov said: Al-Qunaytirah is the best witness and proof of the savageness and barbarism of the Israeli authorities. He added: We have sensed such savageness and have become acquainted with the spirit of steadfastness among Golan inhabitants. Todorov condemned U.S. imperialist military policy aimed against the struggling people, adding that the United States has deployed 272 missiles in Western Europe and is now working to expand its military bases in other areas thousands of kilometers away from the United States.

Todorov asserted that had it not been for the blatant U.S. support for the Israeli military trend, Israel would not have dared to continue its aggression and annex the occupied Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights. He said: Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai has been replaced by new imperialist plans. The United States is seeking to make Egypt a spearhead for a military intervention in the Middle East. He added: Camp David is nothing but an attempt to deny the Arab Palestinian people's rights and the establishment of the state of Palestine.

Todorov said socialist states' foremost among which are the Soviet Union and progressive forces in the world, support Syria in its battle against imperialism. Todorov strongly condemned blatant U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries. He said a just solution based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and restoration of the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights are the only means of resolving this problem. He also asserted his country's full solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab Syrian people for the sake of liberating their land and restoring their rights. He said: We are fully confident that justice will always triumph.

Depart 8 May

JN081405 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] Damascus, 8 May (SANA) -- Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and his accompanying delegation left Damascus, at 1000 today at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to Syria.

SANA REPORTS SYRIAN EMBASSY EXPLOSION IN TEHRAN

JN090900 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Tehran, 9 May (SANA) -- At 0600 Damascus time today, an explosion occured near the Syrian Embassy in Tehran causing material damage and destroying several cars in the vicinity. Several passersby were wounded, while none of the embassy staff was hurt. Iranian authorities are greatly concerned over the incident and have begun investigations.

Preliminary investigations show that the explosion was the result of a booby-trapped car placed at the scene of the incident.

IDF ABDUCTS 4 SUSPECTED TERRORISTS FROM LEBANON

UNIFIL Fires on IDF

TA071913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman has said Norwegian soldiers this morning fired smoke grenades toward an IDF helicopter that landed in southern Lebanon, and later fired warning shots at soldiers who got out of the helicopter. The spokesman told the AP correspondent the helicopter tried to land near the village of Shab'a twice, but turned back after Norwegian soldiers fired smoke grenades at it. It was later seen landing south of the village of Shab'a and eight soldiers disembarked from it. The Norwegian soldiers fired warning shots and the IDF soldiers retreated into the helicopter and took off for Israeli territory.

Four Persons Abducted

TA080536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] According to Lebanon's state-run television, Israeli soldiers have taken four Arabs back to Israel from the south Lebanese village of Shab'a. The soldiers landed by helicopter shortly after the discovery of antivehicle mines planted by infiltrators in Israeli territory, near Har Dov. The Lebanese newscaster quoted Israeli sources as saying the four men taken had planted the mine.

Detainees Released

TA081329 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpt] The IDF has released four inhabitants of southern Lebanon who had been detained for interrogation in connection with mines laid near Har Dov. The IDF spokesman reported that the four, who had been detained during a search for those who had laid the mines in an area under UNIFIL control, were released after it became clear they had no connection with the incident. Antivehicle mines had been laid apparently by a terrorist squad that infiltrated from southern Lebanon via UNIFIL territory.

UNIFIL Denies IDF Claim

TA090525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] UNIFIL vehemently denies the IDF's claim that the terrorist squad that laid mines on a patrol road near Har Dov at the end of last week had infiltrated through the area controlled by the Norwegian contingent. Senior UNIFIL officers told our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, they are worried by the IDF's report that Norwegian soldiers had opened fire at the IDF patrol. They fear the IDF might act against UNIFIL soldiers in the future.

UNIFIL LIAISON OFFICER RELAYS PLO WARNING

TA071939 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The terrorists today informed Israel they will fire heavy weapons at Haddad's enclave if his personnel continue to dig in south of the Litani River. The message was given to Israel by a UNIFIL liaison officer. Our correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay reports that Major Haddad recently completed the establishment of four positions overlooking the Litani in the region of Beaufort Castle.

All soldiers in those positions are Major Haddad's personnel and the positions are inside the Christian-Shi'ite enclave. The IDF is helping to complete the positions with heavy mechanical equipment.

The terrorists have already expressed their displeasure at this work of digging-in, but the IDF regards with gravity the fact that UNIFIL personnel have been content to pass on the terrorists' announcement without reminding them of the massive terrorist digging-in work in An-Nabatiyah hill, only a few kilometers from Haddad's positions.

The IDF also regards with great seriousness the fact that UNIFIL soldiers from the Norwegian unit opened fire today at an IDF unit in the Har Dov region. The incident occurred after an IDF patrol discovered two mines this morning on a road used daily. The mines were apparently placed there during the night by a terrorist squad that had infiltrated from Lebanese territory.

TWO INJURED IN BOMB BLAST ON JERUSALEM BUS

TA090914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] A woman and an 8-year-old girl were injured this morning when a bomb blew up on a No 3 bus in the 'Ezrat Torah quarter in Jerusalem. The woman went into shock and the girl was wounded in the legs by shrapnel. They were later transferred to he Hadassah hospital on Mount Scopus.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS 'TERRORIST' TARGETS IN LEBANON

TA091511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1503 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] An IDF spokesman has announced that Israeli Air Force planes this afternoon attacked three terrorist targets in Lebanon, in the areas of Ad-Damur, Az-Zahrani and Sidon. The IDF spokesman's announcement says the Israeli Government has instructed the IDF to attack these targets since over the last few days the terrorists have several times gravely violated the cease-fire agreement. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports the Israeli Air Force attacks:

[Tal -- live] The targets the air force planes are now attacking are in the Ad-Damur, Az-Zahrani and Sidon areas in Lebanon. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. One base is an operational base of the Fatah organization in Mazra'at al-Wusayta, about 5 km south of the mouth of the Az-Zahrani River. There were structures, ammunition warehouses and bunkers which served the Fatah at this base. Another base is Fatah training base in (Dar Aqlim), 5 km south of Ad-Damur. There are structures, arms and vehicles at this base. Another base which is being attacked is on the outskirts of Sidon. There are two 100-mm cannons at this base with a range of 21 km.

As mentioned above, the Israeli Government has insturcted the IDF to attack these targets after the terrorists recently gravely violated the cease-fire agreement. The violations include: A) The planting of mines in southern Lebanon near the village of Dibil; an IDF soldier was wounded by these; B) The planting of mines inside Israel's territory, on the roads leading to Har Dov; C) The injury of a girl and a boy by a bomb put on a Jerusalem bus; and D) the planting of a bomb near the Ashqelon School.

The three bases that have been bombed serve as operational bases of the terrorist organizations and as staging areas for anti-Israeli terrorist activity. It should be noted that our planes' strike is continuing at the moment. The planes are encountering sparse fire from the ground during their attack.

[Announcer] Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports Beirut International Airport has been closed to traffic. The Voice of Lebanon radio station has stopped its broadcasts to report the air force strike but has not given any details.

'TERRORISTS' SHELL GALILEE PANHANDLE AREA

TA091608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The IDF spokesman has announced that several shells were fired from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle area about an hour ago. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. Hayim Hecht, our correspondent in the north, reports the terrorists in the An-Nabatiyah plateau area fired several Katyushas, apparently in reaction to the Israeli Air Force strike.

Shelling Continues

TA091705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Terrorists in the An-Nabatiyah plateau in southern Lebanon are continuing to shell the Galilee panhandle with Katyushas at the moment. Several shells have fallen in the western Galilee. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that up till now there has been no report on casualties or damage. An alert has been declared in all settlements, and shelters have been prepared for the inhabitants to remain there overnight. The emergency system has been put into operation in western Galilee as well.

Beirut radio reported that until 1830 the magnitude of casualties due to the Israeli Air Force bombardment in southern Lebanon was unknown. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports Beirut International Airport was opened to traffic after the air force strike ended.

An IDF spokesman reported all our planes returned safely to base. Three terrorist targets in southern Lebanon were attacked. Structures, ammunition depots, vehicles and arms were destroyed at these bases. Beirut radio reported the terrorists fired shoulder-launched missiles at the Israeli planes. The Voice of Lebanon radio station reported the Syrian Air Force sent planes to attack Isreli Air Force planes, but no contact was made between the Israeli and Syrian planes.

Details of Attack

TA091833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpt] After a lull of 10 months there has again been shooting across Israel's northern border. It started when Israeli planes struck at terrorist targets and the terrorists began shelling Israeli settlements. With the details, Shim'on Ayalon:

[Ayalon -- live or recorded] The Palestinian gunners in southern Lebanon opened fire in the late afternoon minutes after Israeli Air Force planes finished their attacks on three Palestinian bases in the region of Ad-Damur, Az-Zahrani and Sidon, south of Beirut. There were five shells fired, although some reports from the north say that some were actually Katyusha rockets. A military spokesman here says the shells were 130-mm.

No Casualties, Damage

TA091908 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Shells were fired from Lebanese territory toward the Galilee panhandle a short while ago. Katyushas were fired this evening also toward various places in the western Galilee. These volleys followed the firing of shells toward various locations in the Galilee panhandle region in the afternoon. In all cases there were no casualties and no damage was caused. The residents in the northern settlements are staying in the shelters and all emergency services were put on the alert.

The terrorists' firing came in reaction to the air force attack on three targets in southern Lebanon this afternoon. For about 2 hours the air force planes attacked a Fatah operational base south of the Az-Zahrani, a training base in the Ad-Damur area and an artillery position in the Sidon area. The air force pilots reports good hits on the targets. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

The air force attack today followed a long period in which Israel had demonstrated restraint. Our correspondent Avi Got reports that since the cease-fire took effect in July 1981, the terrorists perpetrated about 130 terrorist acts along the borders of the country as well as in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and abroad. In these acts 17 people were killed and 236 wounded. The terrorists also continued the hostilities against the southern Lebanese villagers.

About 2 weeks ago the air force attacked three terrorist bases and since that operation the terrorists have perpetrated another 23 terrorist acts causing injury to four people, including two people on a Jerusalem bus today.

'Terrorists' Well Prepared

TA091925 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1915 GMT 9 May 82

[Report by Ron Ben-Yishay -- live]

[Excerpt] Now, too, the terrorists are continuing to fire at the Galilee panhandle, the western Galilee and also Major Haddad's area. The last terrorist firing was a few minutes ago. It is possible that tonight and perhaps also later on shells will continue to fall in northern Israel and in the Haddad enclave. For the time being there is no information about casualties or damage to property but one should wait for daylight in order to ascertain the results of the firing this afternoon.

Tension prevails in the northern settlements. The residents are staying in the shelters. All emergency services were put on the alert and everything is proceeding well. There are no casualties, as mentioned, and these services have not been used.

It is clear the terrorists have prepared well for the artillery firing of this afternoon. It seems that following the air force attack last month the terrorists prepared themselves for another round with the full knowledge that Israel would not remain passive about additional terrorist acts. The reaction to the air force strike this afternoon was therefore planned. The first air force plane launched its attack on its target in Lebanon at 1600, and the terrorists began firing at 1715. It might have been possible to think this was a spontaneous reaction by one organization or another had it not been for the participation of all terrorist organizations which opened fire using all the artillery pieces they possess. So far more than 100, perhaps even more than 150 shells have fallen in western Galilee and in the Galilee panhandle in eastern Galilee. Many shells and Katyushas also struck Haddad's enclave. This was a cocktail [last word in English] of single Katyushas of small caliber, such as this [apparently pointing to something], 130-mm, and volleys of Katyushas 240-mm in diameter which were fired apparently from the mobile launcher BM-21, as we have frequently seen in the films on the Iran-Iraq war when the Iraqis used it.

The first volley was fired from the terrorists' fortifications in the An-Nabitiyah region. Later fire was directed from north of the Az-Zahrani River, from the 'Arab Salim where the Fatah is located. Finally, fire was directed from the coastal region, from the vicinity of the villages of Ar-Rashidiyah and Dayr Qanun, an area where members of all terrorist organizations are located.

The IDF has not returned the fire for the time being so as not to be led into, nor to lead to uncontrolled reactions. Israel does not want to expand the incident, at least not under the present conditions and at the time convenient to the terrorists. Therefore, the IDF is holding its fire. Senior security sources hope the Syrians too will show restraint and will not expand the flare-up. Israel will also take care to not expand the conflagaration.

NORTHERN BORDER QUIET; CABINET TO MEET

TA100513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Quiet prevailed on the northern border last night. Many of the Galilee residents spent the night in bomb shelters but this morning, although the alert continues, work and studies will proceed normally. The emergency headquarters were active last night, and our correspondent notes that a large number of volunteers arrived at the emergency headquarters in Qiryat Shemona. The Cabinet will hold a special meeting this morning to hear details about the situation in the north from the defense minister and other officials.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS

TA100528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0522 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has just called us from the Galilee panhandle and told us that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon this morning visited the Galilee panhandle settlements and the sites where the volleys of Katyushas landed yesterday. Our correspondent reports the defense minister met with residents and the settlement heads and said he wanted to learn their feelings before reporting to the Cabinet this morning. Our correspondent has learned the defense minister told the settlement heads the Cabinet does not want to aggravate the situation in the north.

Meets With Officials

TA100712 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0645 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] This morning Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon visited Qiryat Shemona and Metulla. Military correspondent Hayim Revya, what did the visit include?

[Revya -- live] The defense minister told the head of the ad hoc committee in Qiryat Shemona and the head of the Upper Galilee local council: We are in favor of calm in the region but the price for quiet on the northern border cannot be that every other border will be open to terrorist activity. This is a situation we cannot live with for long, the defense minister said. Sharon told the two the region is not geared for a war of attrition and normal life cannot proceed while the settlements are being shelled: In recent months we have enjoyed a cease-fire on this front but not a cessation of terrorist activity in the form of the terrorists' strengthening and terrorist acts on other fronts. The defense minister emphasized the end of the week marked the first time that a mine has been planted in our territory and not in southern Lebanon.

The defense minister met with the head of the Qiryat Shemona ad hoc committee, Re'uven Rober, and with the head of the Upper Galilee local council, Avraham Broshi. Re'uven Rober asked the minister to ensure that the promise to the northern settlers is kept and that no massive shellings occur. He noted that work on shelters in Qiryat Shemona has been satisfactorily completed. The head of the Upper Galilee local council told the minister all the settlements are ready although the region is not geared for a war of attrition and people are concerned about the escalation.

The defense minister also met with the head of the Metulla local council. As mentioned above, he told the settlers: We are for calm in the region but we cannot allow every other border to be open to terrorist activity in return for quiet on the northern border.

Further Details

TA100815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Prior to today's Cabinet meeting the defense minister toured the northern border. In a meeting he held with a group of settlement leaders, including the head of the Upper Galilee local council, Avraham Broshi, and the head of the Qiryat Shemona ad hoc committee, Re'uven Rober, opinions were divided. All believed a return to a war of attrition in the north should be avoided; but sone, including Mr Broshi, advised everything should now be done to maintain quiet and to prevent an escalation, and believed that yesterday's events should not bring a massive reaction.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Minister Sharon later conferred with the head of the Metulla local council. It was reported the head of the council, Yosi Goldberg, said there is no differende whether damages were caused in yesterday's shelling or not, since one should not react only after residents are hit.

HEAD OF NORTHERN COMMAND TOURS SETTLEMENTS

TA100601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Since 2130 last night it has been quiet along the northern border. Between 1200 to 2130, more than 100 shells and Katyusha rockets fell in the Galilee near the border with Lebanon. No injuries or damage were reported. Last night around midnight the northern front commander toured the settlements in the area. He praised the residents for their quick response in setting up emergency services and moving into their shelters. The PLO shellings follow attacks by the Israeli Air Force on three PLO bases in southern Lebanon. The army said the government decided on the strike after repeated PLO violations of the cease-fire.

POLITICAL CIRCLES SAY CEASE-FIRE STILL VALID

TA100849 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by Eytan Haber, Yehezqel Hame'iri, Yehoushu'a Halamish and Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Israeli political and security circles said this morning Israel still views the cease-fire with the terrorists as valid. Nevertheless, Israel reserves the right to react to further terrorist acts if they are not stopped. The prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers had made it clear up till recently that Israel does not intend to invade Lebanon unless the terrorists expand the firing and hit Israeli settlements. The air force bombardment in Lebanon yesterday was decided in a ministerial consultation following a series of terrorist acts perpetrated by the terrorists in various places in Israel. Jerusalem defined the bombing in Lebanon as another reminder that Israel will not remain passive and will not tolerate unilateral violations of the cease-fire. It seems, however, the present policy of reaction by the IDF will not change and will not be intensified as long as the terrorists refrain from hitting Israeli settlements.

SENIOR SOURCE COMMENTS ON IDF ATTACK ON LEBANON

TA100542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 May 82

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal -- recorded]

[Text] A senior source told us last night that it could be expected from the terrorists' expressions and remarks following the Israeli Air Force bombardment last month that another action against them would not go without a reaction. That same source added that it is only to be hoped that Israel will always control the initiative. Yesterday's action against the terrorist bases generated the first firing on the western Galilee and the Galilee panhandle since July 1981. A situation in which Israel's actions are determined by the intensity of the terrorists' reaction is not desirable, according to this source.

Yesterday, an IDF spokesman released a long list of cease-fire breaches since the agreement was reached with the terrorists last year and since the Israeli Air Force operated against bases in Lebanon on 21 April 1982. The government instructed the IDF to attack yesterday following acts defined as a violation of the cease-fire. These include planting mines in southern Lebanon; planting mines on the roads leading to Har Dov in Israel's territory; planting a bomb on a Jerusalem bus; and planting a bomb near a shcool in Ashqelon. In the past the government has declared that terrorist acts within Israel are considered a breach of the cease-fire agreement.

As for the results of the shelling from Lebanon -- the terrorist fire was coordinated and directed from a large area. The firing alternated between artillery fire and Katyushas. Nevertheless, although about 100 shells were fired, there were no damages and no casualties. Some believe the course and results of the firing are a signal from the terrorists to Israel that the shelling will come only in reaction to air force strikes.

BEGIN PROMISES TO ENSURE QUIET IN NORTH

TA100613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Quiet prevailed along the northern border last night. A short while ago Prime Minister Menahem Begin promised, in a telephone call with the head of the Metulla local council, to do everything to ensure that quiet is maintained on the northern border in the future as well. The prime minister made this telephone call while Defense Minister Sharon was touring Qiryat Shemona and Metulla this morning.

SPECIAL CABINET SESSION HELD TO DISCUSS LEBANON

TA101047 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1044 GMT 10 May 82

[News bulletin]

[Text] The special Cabinet meeting convened to discuss the situation in the north ended in Jerusalem a short while ago. This meeting lasted over 4 hours. No details have been given about its content. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports that in addition to the Cabinet ministers various military men, including the chief of staff, his deputy, the commander of the Northern Command and the air force commander participated in the meeting.

Further Details

TA101152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1137 GMT 10 May 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Text] Let me say a few words about the Cabinet meeting held this morning. This meeting was declared to be a meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. It is possible to say that this meeting, which lasted over 4 hours, discussed the situation along the northern border following the terrorists' shelling yesterday.

Following the Cabinet meeting, government sources only agreed to say that Israel's interpretation of the cease-fire achieved about a year ago with Philip Habib's mediation is a different interpretation from that of the terrorists. Israel insists the terrorists will not enjoy immunity [from retaliation] in Lebanon and believes they will continue to act in all kinds of other places and on other borders. Our target for retaliation, we were told by the government sources, is in Lebanon, not in Turkey; if the terrorists do not keep the cease-fire then Israel will react in Lebanon. There is no change in Israel's policy, the government sources emphasized. If the cease-fire is maintained, Israel will also maintain it.

Another matter involves the red line. In the past Israel -- senior government officials, including the defense minister and prime minister -- said it will not tolerate shelling of the northern settlements by the terrorists; this is perhaps its red line as far as activity in Lebanon is concerned. It seems to me that something different, something that might not have been anticipated, has perhaps happened here: The terrorist have blurred the red line. Namely, they opened fire but not on settlements. According to the assessment prevalent in Jerusalem this was a planned move which challenged the Israeli Government. It seems that on this matter, too, discussion was held today but we still do not have details and cannot discuss this.

CABINET PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF AUTONOMY TALKS

TA091123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a short time ago. At the end of the meeting, Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor read the decisions made today to the journalists waiting outside:

[Begin Meridor recording] After the Cabinet discussed the resumption of the autonomy talks, it made the following decision:

A. The Cabinet again proposes to resume, without any further delay, the negotiations between Egypt, the United States and Israel on the implementation of full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District according to the Camp David accords.
B. Obviously, these nogotiations will be held in the capitals of the three nations taking part -- namely, in Jerusalem, Cairo and Washington -- according to the government's announcement endorsed by the Knesset on 4 May 1982.
C. It is inconceivable that Israel should agree to the boycott of Jerusalem as one of the three capitals where the autonomy talks will be conducted. [end recording]

The Cabinet also endorsed the appointment of Knesset Member Ben-Tziyon Rubin as deputy labor and welfare minister and the inclusion of Minister Aharon Uzan as a member of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Further Details

TA091630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 May 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Excerpt] During the Cabinet meeting the prime minister accused the Egyptian side of starting the argument over the location of the autonomy talks. The boycott of Jerusalem by President Mubarak has created a new situation and Israel can under no circumstances be a direct or indirect party to a boycott of its capital. Ministers Berman and Burg expressed surprise about the idea to hold the talks in a neutral place such as Geneva. There is no state of war or hostilities between Israel and Egypt and therefore there are no grounds for such a proposal.

The prime minister made it categorically clear that he will not allow the departure of an Israeli delegation for talks in Washington if it is not made clear the talks will later be held in Jerusalem as well. The place where the Egyptian delegation will sleep is of no importance, as far as the prime minister is concerned. I never ask a man where he spends his nights, Menahem Begin said.

The defense minister suggested that Israel insist the talks resume in Jerusalem first, as it is Israel's turn now after the interruption in the talks. Other ministers said it is not necessary to determine the order of the sessions. In any event, the ones responsible for the resumption or lack of resumption of the autonomy talks, the prime minister said in the Cabinet meeting today, will be the Egyptians.

U.S. ENVOY ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY TALKS

TA091548 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1520 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 9 May -- Special U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks, who was sent by the U.S. administration in an additional effort to resume the autonomy talks, arrived in Israel this afternoon onboard a TWA plane. Upon arrival he said initiative and imagination are now necessary to progress in the autonomy talks "and procedural problems must not be allowed to become an obstacle on the road to progress in the negotiations."

Mr Fairbanks was received by the Interior Ministry director general, Dr Hayim Kubersky, who is a member of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks along with Dr Burg. The guest said he arrived here after highly significant events took place in the Middle East -- the return of the Sinai to Egypt and the implementation of that part of the peace agreement. "Israel behaved in a noble manner in implementing its commitments in the peace agreements but this is not the end of the Camp David process, although we passed a critical point," he said. "I have been requested by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and President Ronald Reagan to reemphasize that the United States participates in the talks as a full partner which has undertaken to bring about the full implementation of the peace process.

"We now need imagination and initiative in order to make progress in the autonomy talks and must not let procedural problems be an obstacle on the way," the guest said. Mr Fairbanks will remain in Israel for 2 days and it is not yet clear whether he will proceed to Egypt as well.

U.S. CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS ARRIVES 8 MAY

TA091025 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 May 82 p 1

[Military correspondent's report]

[Text] After repeated postponements, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Adm Thomas Hayward arrived in Israel last night for a 4-day visit. Admiral Hayward postponed his visit a week ago because of the Falklands crisis. In Israel he will be the guest of the commander of the navy, Rear Adm Ze'ev Almog, and will tour naval and air force installations and meet with the defense minister and the chief of staff.

SECURITY FORCES TO USE NEW METHODS IN W. BANK

TA071219 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 May 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Security forces and the civil administration in the territories will implement new punitive measures which they believe will reduce the number of disturbances in the territories as well as the use of firearms by the IDF.

Among other things, they will impose more economic sanctions against the families of people involved in the disturbances.

Following an analysis of recent incidents since the beginning of the escalation in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, senior officers concluded the disturbances should be prevented and neutralized through various means which may reduce the use of firearms. According to the IDF, subsequent checks proved the opening of fire always occurred under serious circumstances and it is believed more use should be made of indirect punitive measures directed against the initiators of the demonstrations and disturbances.

These measures will be directed primarily at the families of the rioters and, to a lesser extent, against the general population of the cities and villages. It is believed this method will curb the number of riots and disturbances and subsequently reduce the use of firearms. The new approach will consist of various punitive administrative measures, such as economic sanctions. Economic measures will be meted out to the families of youths to prevent them from rioting, in addition to the fines the courts will impose on the parents of young demonstrators. Stiffer measures will be adopted against notorious inciters.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS, IDF CLASH IN GAZA STRIP

TA061828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Security forces today used tear gas grenades to disperse schoolgirls from Khan Yunis high schools who threw stones at IDF and other Israeli cars. Some girls were detained for questioning. An ITIM correspondent reports some 250 students from schools in the Jabalyah refugee camp in the northern part of the Gaza Strip this morning went to demonstrate opposite an IDF foothold that has in the last few weeks been a favorite demonstration site. Yesterday 10 demonstrators were hurt there, and today security forces dispersed the demonstrators even before they arrived at the place.

More on the situation in the Gaza Strip: Youths rolled a barrel at a car belonging to a group of Jewish settlers from the Qatif bloc on the main artery road not far from Khan Yunis. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. Near the refugee camps near Dayr al-Balah, youths threw stones at a bus making its way from the Rafah terminal northward. Here, too, there has been no report of casualties or damages. In the eastern part of the town of Gaza, students tried to disrupt traffic along the Gaza-Nahal 'Oz road. IDF soldiers forced them to enter the schoolyard, and tempers calmed.

Further Details

TA071136 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1120 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpt] The most serious incident in Gaza yesterday occurred in the center of Khan Yunis when youths stoned an Israeli vehicle and broke its windshield. The Israelis in the car fired a few shots in the air and thus succeeded in escaping from the town square. Some IDF soldiers were slightly injured.

FOUR ARAB YOUTHS KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

TA061226 Jerusalem POST in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] Four Arab youths were killed in the Samarian village of Ya'bad on Tuesday when an explosive device went off in their midst. Security forces said the youths, aged 16 and 17, had apparently found an old mine and were tinkering with it. Villagers said the youths had found a carton and that it blew up when they tried to lift it.

SAGI INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST WAR PROSPECTS

TA061600 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 5 May 82 pp 12, 13, 28, 46

[Interview with intelligence branch chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi by Hayim Raviv -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Major General Sagi, do your evaluations for the next working year take into consideration a real possibility of war?

Answer: The way you phrased the question does not allow for an unequivocal answer. Do you expect me to commit myself to an assessment that next year will or will not see a war? I will not do so. I do not believe that can be answered in terms of "yes" or "no." A decision to launch a war is the result of a political siutation, of various pressures or of a feeling of moving toward a deadlock.

If you ask me whether the chances of war increased in my projection for the next year compared with last year my answer is yes. In my estimation, the factors that could lead to the eruption of a warlike conflagration [hitlaqhut milhamtit] or to situations of warfare [matzavey lohama] -- note the wording -- have increased, and have several characteristics:

First, the Arab armies have gained in strength. For example, the Syrian Army has grown not only in physical terms but also in sophistication and in the quantity of modern arms and the number of units; the Jordanian Army has improved qualitatively; the Iraqi Army, despite its lackluster performance on the Iranian front, has increased both its equipment and units; Saudi Arabia has received more sophisticated arms than it had last year. The Egyptians, with whom we signed a peace treaty, also have an increasingly improving army.

Second, the evacuation of the Sinai has ended. As far as the Arab world -- radical and "moderate" alike -- is concerned, it is increasingly thought that at the end of April, Egypt will be at liberty to join the Arab front. In other words, no matter what Egypt does or does not do, Arab pressures on it to join the united Arab front will increase.

Third, the Arab countries are suffering very severe internal problems. In Syria, for instance, the suppressed majority is waging a struggle against a ruling minority. In Iraq, the domestic problem assumes a very serious dimension in view of the defeats, or lack of success, in the bloody war with Iran. In Saudi Arabia, the effects of the Mecca incidents are still resounding. The echoes of those riots have not yet been silenced, and already the post-Khomeyni problem has been created in the Persian Gulf and it is not clear where it is leading: Will it result in a more pro-Soviet Iranian regime -- which would constitute a direct threat and would further exacerbate Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states' domestic problems? The Libyan-backed attempts on Numayri's life continue in Sudan and in Libya people continue to try to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi.

All in all, today there are more grounds to believe the chances for war next year have increased. Why? Because the only existing Arab consensus is hatred for Israel, or in other words, the way to solve the problem presented by the Israelis is to establish an Arab-Palestinian state on all of the territory of Israel. This is the only element one could describe as a common denominator when you pit on the one hand a "moderate" leader like Husayn against an extremist like Al-Qadhdhafi on the other.

Question: Does the fact that the Arab front is not really a front and that there are such deep schisms in it not decrease the chances for war?

Answer: True, the key to a pan-Arab war against Israel would be the formation of an Arab coalition and the ironing out of differences. I suggest no one will say this would be impossible next year. We have seen anti-Israeli coalitions take shape in extremely short periods of time. However, I am talking about states of war that are less than an all-out war. In my opinion, it has nothing to do with an Arab coalition. On the contrary, this is one of the catalysts in Arab coalition will employ in order to try to achieve -- while that state of warfare prevails -- an Arab coalition. Let us assume for a minute that Syria decides to launch a certain belligerent move in Lebanon or on the Golan Heights. From that moment on, the Arab commitment to Syria, which will be facing the only common enemy of the Arab world, will deepen. That is, the chances for an Arab coalition to be formed increase even under the pressure that might be created around that issue.

There is no need to recall the various Baghdad conferences summoned against the background of the Camp David summit, where radicals and moderates convened. It is true today one can say the meetings did not achieve much, and I do not know how much good will come out of them for the future either because there are some additional central factors influencing this process, such as the animosity between the leaders of the Syrian and Iraqi regimes. However, I do not know whether Saddam Husayn or Al-Asad will continue to maintain their regime in 6 months. Compared to last year, the chance for revolution in those countries has increased.

Question: This leads me to the next question, which might be a complementary one: Has the danger of the eastern front on Israel been removed in view of the shaky relations among its components?

Answer: When one analyzes the possibility of a coalition among the eastern front countries, one needs to analyze two basic elements, one of which is the armies. In order to build armies and establish an organizational constellation that would be supportive of the political decision it takes a lot of time. But there already is a military infrastructure on the eastern front. The political decision that could follow it could happen in a short period of time; in our terms, in a matter of weeks or months. In other words, I see a coalition along the eastern front as a possibility because the military potential is there. The problem is actually political agreement.

Let me present a scenario to illustrate this: In view of domestic pressures in two central countries on our eastern border, such as Iraq and Syria, or even in only one of them -- Iraq -- as a result of failure along the Iranian front, its leader might find himself facing the choice of either trying to maintain his own regime on the domestic front or undertaking some initiative that would redirect the pressure he will come under when he is outwardly regarded as the symbol of failure. In such a case a coalition between Saddam Husayn and Al-Asad may be created despite the deeply-ingrained personal hatred between them. If indeed this takes place, the question of whether or not Jordan joins in is immaterial. Already today it is strongly linked to Iraq and, for Arab reasons, will hesitate to remain excluded from such a coalition. According to this scenario, we could witness the formation of such a situation within a short period of time.

Is this development possible in the foreseeable future? The answer is no. Could it take place in 3, 4 or 5 months? Yes. And since you asked me about the timespan of a year, I would say that along our eastern border the potential for such a danger exists. From the moment such potential danger is created -- and there is that possibility -- then as far as I personally am concerned, this is a real risk that must be considered all the time.

Question: Is the Israeli Government's ability to decide and take action considered to be an important element in the confrontation states' assessment of the situation? I raise this question against the background of the absence of Arab reaction following Israeli operations against some Arab countries, such as the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq and the Golan Heights Law. Will the absence of military reaction continue to typify the behavior of the Arab countries even after 26 April, after Egypt has already received the entire Sinai? In a given situation, will Israel launch some military move?

Answer: Your question is manifold, and I will answer first the part concerning Israel's reputation. A reputation that is not backed strongly is only effective for a certain period of time. In terms of deterrence, the statements made by Israeli leaders are now more heavily considered compared to the not too distant past, and the reason for this lies primarily in the various Arab leaders' impressions of Israel's ability and intention to actually use this deterrent capability. In other words, when Israel says today that it will not tolerate a certain state of affairs, these leaders take into account the fact that if they create such a situation they might, with a very high probability, be faced with what was promised them. This on the one hand, hinders them from jumping hastily into situations from which there is no turning back, and on the other, it gives them a greater incentive toward forming coalitions or alliances with forces that could constitute a counterweight to this kind of deterrence, such as, for example, an alliance with the Soviet Union against the backdrop of the Syrian-Soviet friendship agreement. At the same time, the deterrent factor is by no means an absolute solution for the Arab threat because it builds in the deterred party a desire to match this strength. (With the Syrians, for example, there is a drive to create a strategic balance with Israel.)

Moreover, the more Israel's political line appears to be subject to restraint with the help of international pressure -- U.S. or European -- its deterrent capability will decrease.

Question: Has the fact that Israel has not yet reacted to the terrorist actions against it, despite the cease-fire, not harmed Israel's reputation in their eyes? (The interview was held prior to the air force operation against the terrorist bases in Lebanon)

Answer: Since the cease-fire became effective about 6 months ago the terrorists have been trying to establish parameters of what is permissible and what is not within their range of operations against Israel, while simultaneously maintaining the cease-fire and without endangering themselves by an Israeli counterattack. How can these parameters be tested? By action, such as, for example, the murder in Paris, a penetration into Israel through the Jordan Rift Valley or through hostile activity against Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon. If Israel does not react to one action, as far as the terrorists are concerned this means these parameters are permissible. Indeed there has been some erosion of the cease-fire. The terrorists are doing this very cautiously, that is, not intensively and while constantly staying alert so as to absorb any possible shock. When they succeed in such an action they know they have made one more step beyond what is permissible according to Israel's interpretation. If this continues over a long period of time, one way or another I believe the piece of paper called the cease-fire will be of no value, because real parameters will be established in the field. Nonetheless, I am not saying the deterrent capability has lost its value. On the contrary; it exists and it has a daily effect. If it is observed, it will exist for a long time. If Israel does not react and the violator is not punished for a long, long period of time, new parameters will be formed in the area.

Question: In your opinion, does the growth in the means of warfare, the manpower of the Arab armies, entail in the long term, a danger that the IDF's qualitative superiority might either be offset of curtailed?

Answer: I do not believe the superiority will be offset. Superiority is measured not only by figures or merely technological-qualitative terms. Indeed, the longer this reequipping campaign continues and the sources of technological procurement widen, the greater the Arab qualitative level will grow because of the financial resources at their disposal. But quality is not only measured by these indicators, but also by the attitude of a people, the intelligence of the fighter and his motivation. It is measured by war doctrines, morale and many other components. I do not envision a crisis in this respect, at least not in the next decade. Nonetheless, one cannot overlook a change that has occurred in the last few years: Ever since the war of independence we have thought of the ratio of power between us and the Arab countries in terms of three to one against us. Now we have to think in terms of five to one, and the price of victory could now be a lot higher; we must remember this.

Question: How would you assess the danger of the Arab strengthening in the nuclear sphere following the bombing of the Iraqi reactor? How much is Iraq beginning to move again in this direction, and where does Libya stand?

Answer: First, I would like to point out the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor did not eliminate the danger. It only delayed it from the 1980's to the 1990's, since only the installation was destroyed. But as long as the infrastructure of the Iraqi nuclear scientists remains and there are financial resources and a resolute determination, the question is only one of time.

Question: Are there really financial resources?

Answer: At this stage not so much, because Iraq is embroiled in war with Iran. But let us not fool ourselves in this either. Iraq conducts its war against Iran not only with its own money, but also with the help of Saudi financing and funds coming in from other Arab countries, all in all $16 billion. Iraq's economic potential has not been liquidated. After the war is over, Iraq will have to invest an immense financial effort if it is to continue to be a country with resources, but they still have the oil. Thus, at this stage the danger is not imminent. It has been postponed to the next decade. The question of what might happen in the next decade also depends on what Israel or the world will do in that span of time to forestall the danger. No doubt the reactor attack led the countries that supply Iraq with the nuclear technology to understand better the state of affairs and moved them toward greater caution in their actions. I believe a renewed agreement on this between France and Iraq will not necessarily include the same dangerous elements of agreement included in the previous one, following which the nuclear reactor was built, and subsequently destroyed.

As for the Libyans, here the danger lies on a totally different plane. It would be hard to talk about an infrastructure of Libyan scientists. One could speak, however, about a Libyan attempt to buy off the shelf, or help another country to reach a nuclear capability so that it, too, could share it. The Libyans are doing this by investing. On the one hand, this track is not dangerous because it depends on whether the Libyans are lucky enough to obtain and even operate such an installation, but on the other hand it might be a more dangerous course than to build one on their own because if the Libyans do manage to get their hands on that sort of installation and are able to operate it, they will not be dependent on the construction of a reactor or on an infrastructure. The danger exists and the answer to it lies in incessant monitoring of activity in the nuclear sphere.

Question: With your permission, let us move on to the inter-Arab arena. Can you see indications of a rapprochement or reconciliation between the Arab countries? How will relations between them take shape after the evacuation of the Sinai?

Answer: In my estimation, after the withdrawal there will be a rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab countries: First, between Egypt and the Arab countries considered -- at least in the eyes of the Western world -- to be moderate countries. By this I mean Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf emirates and Jordan. It is hard to believe any connection will be formed between Egypt and Syria at once, but such a tie could be formed between Egypt and Iraq.

The question is what line this bloc will maintain, if and when it is established. Will it opt for a dialogue and the prevention of war, in the spirit of As-Sadat's concept, or will it adopt the Syrian solution of the problem, maintaining the solution must come by use of force and diplomacy was only intended to fill the gaps between the wars? It is too early to say which trend will gain the upper hand. In my opinion, this is not to be expected next year. What will characterize the next year will be a rapprochement and the establishment of the "moderate" bloc that could be led by Egypt. Many influential factors are involved in this, such as the question of the weight the United States will have in the eyes of Egypt next year.

Will it hold the same value it does today? If so, it is safe to assume the trend will be toward an attempt to reach Arab goals in a political way. If U.S. status diminishes in the eyes of Egypt -- and this is not to be ruled out -- there will be a widening gap in U.S.-Egyptian relations and the status of the militants in the Arab world will rise.

It is important to state that Egypt is returning to fight for leadership of the Arab world. Even before the withdrawal was over we heard about the Egyptian plan presented at the nonaligned countries' conference in Kuwait, reflecting a return to the Arab consensus -- namely, a return to the 1967 borders, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the right of the 1948 refugees to return. This is the accepted Arab consensus, but not everyone envisions the Palestinian state as a ministate struck somewhere in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Those holding the extremist view, at least, regard it as a stage toward the establishment of a secular democratic country extending over the entire territory of Palestine.

Question: Do you believe Egyptian President Husni Mubarak can successfully overcome the difficult domestic problems his country has been troubled with? How could he succeed where his predecessors failed?

Answer: I think he will not try to follow the same path his predecessors followed and failed. I doubt Husni Mubarak will be able to solve Egypt's economic problems. If you are asking whether he can manage to maintain his rule over Egypt in the way he is currently pursuing, the answer is this is likely. One can hardly expect to turn Egypt into an industrial superpower -- which would, in fact, be the key to solving Egypt's problems -- just as, for example, one cannot expect his administration to perish over the bread shortage. I think what his predecessors did is typical of Egypt: to maintain what there is and to compensate those people who shape the regime, its path and sustenance. The Egyptians are by nature a people that is easy to rule.

Question: Assuming Mubarak does not succeed in overcoming his country's domestic problems and in bringing about substantial relief of the country's economic distress, should we expect greater Egyptian involvement in Arab affairs and a radicalization of its attitude toward Israel?

Answer: This has nothing to do with the domestic problems. All I am prepared to say on this subject is that after the withdrawal from the Sinai Egypt will launch a massive campaign to assume leadership of the Arab world. We witnessed the first indications of this even before the evacuation was completed. The establishment and the completion of a moderate Arab bloc under Egypt's leadership would mean basically also automatic economic support since these are inherent problems. They stem from within the country and financial aid of $2 or $10 billion a year will not drastically change Egypt's predicament as long as there is no large-scale industrialization of that country -- which in turn requires an infrastructure. This is a matter of a generation, not something that can be done overnight.

Question: Has Mubarak already managed to stabilize his regime? Is the danger from radical forces in his country past?

Answer: By nature, as Egypt's ruler, Mubarak has an opposition. There will no doubt be some people who will try to harm him, but at present his administration is stable.

Question: Last year there was a lot of talk about the fact that Al-Asad's hold over Syria is shaky and his downfall is only a question of time. Now we see he is still holding on. What, in your opinion, is his capacity to stand up to the opposition of the Muslim Brotherhood or to other elements -- perhaps even inside the army?

Answer: In principle, Al-Asad has lost his reins. He does not enjoy the support of the Syrian masses. His regime is maintained at gunpoint.

In the Hamah incidents, for instance, his army behaved as though it was an enemy target, with all this implies. The artillery showered massive fire on whole sections of the city, destroying them; commando units moved from house to house clearing them. It appears that neither the Syrians nor the inhabitants of Hamah know exactly how vast the casualties were. The estimations range from 6,000 to 15,000 dead. I believe some of the corpses can still be found under the debris of the blocks of houses that were blown up. If this is how a regime is maintained, Al-Asad is maintaining his grip.

Question: What about the degree of support Al-Asad's regime enjoys from the army?

Answer: So far we have seen that the army obeys orders, but an increasing number of reports have come in that during the Hamah incidents there were some cases where soldiers defected. As long as the army is ready to obey the orders to fight and does its job, the regime will continue to exist. The wobbly legs of the regime are encased in the iron tendons of the army. If one such tendon is damaged, the wobbly legs will collapse and the regime will no longer exist.

Question: How do you explain the fact that Saddam Husayn's regime in Iraq continues to maintain its stability despite the continuing war against Iran and his failures on the front? How long can he survive in this situation?

Answer: Just as in Syria, in Iraq, too, the regime can continue as long as the army does not turn its back on the ruler. However, the more defeats it suffers, the greater the chances the army will do so.

Question: What kind of Iraqi Army will oppose us if and when the war with Iran ends?

Answer: The answer to this question is likewise conditional upon the time that will pass from the time the war ends until the lessons from it are learned and applied. If this takes long -- 2 or 3 years -- one can assume the Iraqi Army will be far better, because it will have learned the lessons. Although it is constantly gaining strength, it is not merely a question of quality. The Iraqi Army is like a side dish giving the eastern front its strategic dimension. In this case one cannot only take into account the quality of the army that approaches the battlefront, like we do with respect to Jordan or Syria to cite an example, but also to the timing of the arrival and how many come, because it might arrive during the most critical stages of the warfare.

Question: As one could sense, the Saudi peace plan -- also known as the "Fahd plan" -- has been put on ice. Can you see a possibility that it will be revived in the near future? What are its chances of being accepted by the Arab world?

Answer: The Fahd plan is really on ice, but it clearly influenced the Egyptian proposal broached at the nonaligned countries' conference in Kuwait, with a few minor changes. I think that at least the Arab bloc that might be created could come up with a plan that would reflect the Arab consensus. Who will support the plan? It is much easier to say who will not support it. I believe during the first stage the PLO will not support it, and if it does at a later stage, it will do so with the clear indication that it will not be satisfied with it alone. The PLO leaders have repeatedly stated this, day in and day out. The objective is a Palestinian state extending over all of Israel, or replacing it. Syria will not support this plan because it accepts the PLO's concept; or rather it would be more precise to say it shapes the PLO's concept. There will no doubt be some more extremist Arab countries that will not identify with the plan, but the bloc that might emerge under Egyptian leadership could adopt a version similar to the Fahd plan. I said a similar plan because the element of mutual recognition, for example, which appeared in the Egyptian version presented in Kuwait is different from the Fahd plan.

Question: One last question, about the superpowers: Lately the media have reported attempts to send out feelers or some sort of rapprochement between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries like Egypt, Saudia Arabia and Jordan. How do you assess this?

Answer: For Egypt this is a basic concept. When it describes itself as a nonaligned country, this rapproachement with the Soviet Union must have an ideological background. Regarding Saudi Arabia, one can hardly call it a rapprochement; there are initial contacts toward this. And as for Jordan, I believe anyone who tries to have his cake and eat it too experiences difficulties digesting it. Those who use Soviet arms and, as a result, necessarily also employ Soviet advisers, will sooner or later have to realize that they have bitten off a portion that is a trifle too big. They will have to either choke on it or spit it out.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DIVISION OF DEFENSE POWERS

TA051241 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpt] A compromise was reached a few days ago between the defense minister's adviser, Majen Gen Avraham Tamir, and the Defense Ministry workers over the authorities that will be shared by the military and civilian officials in the ministry.

It was decided that all issues pertaining to the development of the "Lavi" aircraft will be given by Brig Gen 'Amos Lapidot, the head of the Defense Ministry's "Lavi" project. Issues having to do with production as well as liaison with the factories and subcontractors will be given to the head of the procurement and production administration, Shmu'el Ben-Tov. This is a compromise agreement reached against the backdrop of the ministry employees organization's objection to the reorganization of the Defense Ministry and the redivision of powers to IDF officers who were to be charged with various ministry issues.

Brigadier General Lapidot intends to appeal this agreement to the defense minister, arguing that the production and development aspects of the Lavi cannot be separated from one another because they are interlinked.

Israel will invest $1.25 billion in the development of the "Lavi" aircraft. Between 13,000 and 15,000 workers will be employed on the project and it will cost (in 1982 prices) some $10.5 million.

This was reported by Brig Gen 'Amos Lapidot yesterday to the Knesset economics committee.

In the discussion the committee held about the effects of military production on the economy, Maj Gen (Res.) Yisra'el Tal reported in detail on the development of the Merkava tank. Some $60 million was invested in its development, and the current price of a tank stands at $1.5 million.

AUDU: LIBYA ASSURES ALL CAN ATTEND OAU SUMMIT

AB091214 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 9 May (AFP) -- Libya has given guarantees that all members of the Organization of African Unity, including Egypt, can attend the next OAU summit in Tripoli in August, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu said here today.

Mr Audu said Nigeria would not take part in a boycott of the summit threatened by some countries opposed to the policies of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will become OAU chairman for the next year following the conference.

Libya had complied with the conditions Lagos had laid down for attending the summit, Mr Audu said. It had cooperated with the OAU over Chad by withdrawing its troops and agreed not to bar any country from coming to Tripoli, and for the moment he saw no reason why Nigeria should not be there.

Mr Audu was speaking after lengthy talks at the airport here with visiting Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko on "problems confronting Africa and the OAU."

Mr Ouko, who had delivered a message from Oau Chairman Daniel arap Moi, the president of Kenya, to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, said the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad will leave on June 30 when its mandate expires if new sources of financing it were not found before then.

Mr Ouko, who was going on today to Sierra Leone and later to Guinea, said he could not see how the OAU body could maintain that force, which consists of contingents from Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, if United Nations funds currently paying for it were not topped up.

Mr Ouko made it clear that his trips, along with similar ones by a number of other African foreign ministers, were connected with the OAU's current problems, especially the split caused by the admission of the self-proclaimed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR).

On this subject Mr Audu said that Nigeria, which has not recognized the SDAR, was neither for nor against it becoming an OAU member. Lagos wanted to work for African unity above all opposition, he said.

On Namibia both ministers reaffirmed OAU support for the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and Mr Ouko said Namibian independence by the end of this year was not impossible. There were still seven months to go, he noted.

OAU CHAIRMAN EMPHASIZES NEUTRALITY ON SAHARA

NC072256 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 7 May -- Organisation of African Unity Chairman Daniel arap Moi is committed to maintaining neutrality on the question of admitting the self-proclaimed Sahran Arab Democratic Republic to the OAU, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said here.

Mr Ouko arrived in Lagos yesterday to deliver a special message from Mr Moi, the president of Kenya, to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Mr Ouko told a NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA reporter that it was President Moi's hope that the Saharan issue be resolved before the next OAU summit in Tripoli.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD081914 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The presidency has issued the following statement: President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the party, has appointed Brother Ahmed Talib al-Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Central Committee, as foreign affairs minister to succeed the late Mohamed Ben Yahia, martyred while performing his sacred task in the service of the homeland and the revolution.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES WOMEN TO JOIN MILITARY SCHOOLS

LD090546 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Yesterday morning via closed circuit television, the leader met female general secondary school students and female students of private and public teachers institutes, urging them to join military secondary schools and military colleges for training in various weaponry.

During this meeting, the leader began his speech by stressing the success of the general military training. He said general military training has become a living reality. We have directed all our efforts toward its success and have created a comprehensive mobilization to confront all dangers that might threaten our homes, our families, our honor and our freedom. There is no way out of realizing this mobilization.

He added that weapons training has become a reality despite some opposing voices at the outset. However, these voices were quieted and now girls carry arms. The masses also have begun to prepare themselves to meet all eventualities. The brother leader explained there is no longer any excuse, now that girls in these stages have become militarized, for girls not to enter military colleges to become officers in the armed forces. The leader stressed in his speech the need for female students to join various military colleges, to be graduated as officers and to realize progress in the armed forces. He urged guardians of female students to discard obsolete and reactionary thinking and to look realistically toward the future by constantly encouraging their daughters to join various military colleges. He stressed that the graduation of girls as officers should be an established fact, just like wearing military uniforms and training to carry arms.

The leader drew the attention of the guardians to the need to participate in this work to enable their daughters to train and participate in molding life in this society. He explained that any attempt to prevent female students from doing so will have negative results. He stressed that the Libyan people have always been the first to formulate attitudes and to start positive initiatives on every occasion. But for girls students with their general certificate of education and other private and public school certificates not to join military colleges will have a negative aspect. We are supposed to have tens of officers in various military colleges instead of just the land forces military college.

The brother leader dismissed allegations that there is no need for girls to join these colleges because it is sufficient that boys join the various military colleges. He said these are obsolete reactionary allegations, because we do not differentiate between men and women. He said the Zionist enemy, through its barbarous attacks in the West Bank, does not discriminate between men and women, as the Zionist forces of occupation are killing Arab boys, girls, men and women, and their bullets do not differentiate between male and female.

The brother leader said the person who has no weapon or no weapons training experience is going to be an easy victim. The trained person will be able to repel the evil of the enemy. He pointed out that we are preparing our forces for a battle that might be imposed on us and that might destroy our achievements. The enemy is on the offensive and, therefore, there is no way out of resisting him.

AL-QADHDHAFI ATTACKS HUSAYN REMARKS ON EGYPT

LD081852 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) -- Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today attacked the statement made by King Husayn of Jordan to the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM in which he said attempts are underway to hold an Arab summit with Egypt's participation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked what changes have occurred in Egypt's attitude and policy and said the reasons and motives for the Arab boycott of Egypt remain and that Egypt should reamin on the black list while those reasons and motives exist. He pointed to Egypt's recognition of the Zionists, the continued existence of a Zionist embassy in Egypt and to Egypt's replacement of one occupation with another. He said such a situation forces Arabs to continue their boycott of Egypt and its political stands.

JANA Comments

LD081640 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) -- The JANA political editor commented on statements King Husayn of Jordan made to the Egyptian daily AL-AHRAM on the discussions being held by Arab countries on the holding of an Arab conference to be attended by Egypt. He said: Observers following the development of events in the Arab area have noted the growing mass and popular anger at those regimes content to surrender to the flag of the United States and that bearing the Zionist six-pointed star. These regimes have relinquished their pan-Arab commitments, foremost among which are the armed struggle for the liberation of the land from the River Jordan to the sea and the pruging of the Arab homeland of the filth of the United States, which operates through its espionage centers and military bases formed specifically to provide for rapid deployment groups charged with protecting American interests in the area and imposing U.S. domination over the oilfields.

Those who have been following the stages of capitulation to Zionism and the United States under the slogans of treason and disgrace realize beyond all doubt that the attempts being made to turn the Arab homeland into an American protectorate and to continue with a subservient policy toward imperialism are all intended to destroy the dignity of the Arab nation and its unity once and for all and to check the popular revolution raging to uproot treason and humiliation.

The JANA editor added: In his interview with the Egyptian daily AL-AHRAM, King Husayn of Jordan spoke of the attempts being made to hold an Arab conference to be attended by Egypt. In view of this, we want to affirm that Egypt's position has not changed and all that has happened is that one occupation has been replaced by another occupation. The Zionist enemy's flag still flies over Egypt and the reasons for the boycotting of Egypt by the Arab nation are still there.

King Husayn, who acts as a guardian for the enemy by closing the borders of his country to fadayeen action, is no different from the executed As-Sadat. King Husayn should open the borders to fadayeen activity and not follow America's order to open the doors of the stable David to let in the rest of the traitors. The United States has issued orders to its agents to open the doors of stable David for further acts of collusion, agentry and falling in the laps of the Zionist enemy. This is to be done under the supervision of the United States and through its military bases, espionage centers and fleets that symbolize the highest degree of international terrorism and piracy.

All attempts being made to consolidate capitulation will end in failure and will meet with the same end as the executed As-Sadat. The solution rests with the Arab masses who reject Zionist occupation, American interference and regimes of humiliation and disgrace. The end of the agents will be like that of the executed As-Sadat. The United States will not protect these agents. The living forces of the Arab nation have the last word. They affirm their faith in their nation and in the inevitability of victory over the protectors of America and the Zionist enemy.

The living forces of the Arab nation will liquidate their enemies just as they liquidated the executed agent As-Sadat so that the Arab masses will triumph over the Zionist enemy who is disgracing and desecrating our land. The regimes lurking in the palaces will not be able to protect America or the Zionist enemy because their palaces will have been destroyed by their disgrace, humiliation and treason.

MOROCCO

REPORTAGE ON JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

Hassan Address

LD071414 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpt] Ifrane (Morocco), 7 May (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco presided here Thursday evening, over the opening of the sixth session of Jerusalem Committee.

On the occasion, the monarch made an address to which he expressed hope of seeing a team spirit prevailing over the committee's works, whose members, he said, should work in concert with the sovereign as friends for the triumph of right.

The monarch underlined that Jerusalem, its future and the dignity of those defending it are threatened. The holy city, he added, and what it represents to Muslims in terms of spiritual values and authentic historical heritage, have become victims of a plot which necessitate that Muslims be able to carry on the struggle while giving the example of virtues of tolerance and solidarity.

King Hassan recalled the aggression perpetrated against the holy city of Jerusalem and which were not covered at all by international information media. The hour of choice has come, he added, and we have to choose between being serious and responsible or not being so. King Hussan urged the committee's members to be serious and responsible in order to be up to their mission.

Evoking the conflict opposing two countries' membership of the Islamic family and of the Jersualem Committee, namely Iraq and Iran, the monarch pointed out that efforts to put an end to this fratricidal war is the duty of every Muslim and consequently of the Jerusalem Committee.

King Hassan underlined that the Islamic world cannot do without these two countries that occupy a strategic position and have undeniable material and human potentialities.

The monarch then invited participants in the current session of the Jerusalem Committee to attend this Friday, a solemn ceremony, which he said, would be a good omen for a better future of the holy city, namely the twinning of the towns of Fes and Jerusalem.

King Hassan then recalled that this session's agenda is heavy and that the closing session will be held Saturday.

Following the royal address, the Jerusalem Committee pursued its works behind closed doors.

During the in camera session of the Jerusalem Committee under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco, member countries' delegates took the floor to make propositions in view of joint action in favour of Jerusalem.

Representatives of Morocco, Senegal, Jordan and Palestine presented working papers concerning adoption of efficient action program.

The committee decided to constitute a coordination commission composed of Morocco, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Senegal and Pakistan. This commission is to meet Friday evening to examine working papers and draw out a coordinated action plan in view to efficiently face Zionist challenges and reinforce Palestinian resistance.

Chatti Report

LD071142 Rabat Domestic Serivce in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee ended its closed session a short time ago. We have learned all delegations spoke during this session, expressing their views with regard to the forthcoming stage. The delegations from Morocco, Senegal, Palestine and Jordan submitted working papers or proposals concerning the implementation or formulation of a new action plan. In this connection, a committee was set up to study all these papers and proposals and to draft one paper embracing all views on the question of holy Jerusalem. This committee is composed of Morocco, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Senegal and Pakistan. It will meet tomorrow evening, while the Jerusalem Fund Committee will hold its second meeting tomorrow morning and will meet in a closed plenary session tomorrow afternoon.

At the beginning of the closed session, the Jerusalem Committee heard a report by the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization on the pioneering role played by Morocco since the convening of the first Islamic conference. He stressed the strong cooperation between the committee chairman and the Secretariat General of the Islamic Conference Organization, which contributes significantly to the unity of rank and the bolstering of ties of fraternity with regard to the Jerusalem question. The report reaffirmed that the Jerusalem Committee has formulated an action program to confront the Zionist enemy with international solidarity at the political and information levels as well as at the level of Europe, the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the Islamic world. In this connection, the report recalled the series of important successful contacts made by his majesty the king, who is the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, with a number of states to explain the Islamic-Arab stand. After recalling that the Islamic states are determined to confront aggression and usurpation in accordance with the Mecca declaration, the secretary general pointed out that the Islamic world and the entire world are now looking toward this extremely important meeting because of the critical circumstances through which the holy city of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories are passing. Habib Chatti concluded his report by saying: Today we meet at a time when the Islamic world should face the large-scale and unjust raid on the holy lands.

Final Statement

LD082308 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2120 GMT 8 May 82

[Final statement issued on 8 May by the sixth session of the Jerusalem Committee meeting in Ifrane]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Jerusalem Committee held its sixth session in Ifrane on 7-8 May under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II. After hearing his majesty's speech, which guided its work, the committee reviewed the circumstances surrounding the problem of Palestine in holy Jerusalem. The committee particularly studied the dimensions of the crime committed by Zionism against the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and its embarking on the killing of worshipers in a premeditated attempt to annihilate the holy places and erase Islamic landmarks and antiquities in Jerusalem and occupied Palestine. The committee concentrated on studying reaction to this abominable crime and noted that some had echoed the Zionist claims in ascribing the crime to an individual and did not consider it part of the premediatated Israeli policy against the holy places.

The committee also studied in depth the American attitudes, which support Israeli aggression, including hindering the work of the Security Council and preventing the condemnation of the Zionist policy. It also studied European attitudes. It discussed the confrontation of these two attitudes from the premise of the obligation of Islamic countries to define their relations with states in accordance with their attitudes to the issue of Palestine -- holy Jerusalem as outlined in the Islamic program of action approved by the Islamic summit conference held in holy Mecca on 25-28 January 1981.

Taking pride in the uprising of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside occupied Palestine, and in appreciation of the sacrifices given by this people struggling along the road to liberation, the Jerusalem Committee extends greetings and appreciation to the sons of the steadfast Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian lands. It (?renews) the covenant to continue support and the massing of all capabilities for the recovery of the firm rights of the struggling Palestinian people.

The committee entrusted the secretary general to contact the PLO chairman to define the needs of the organization in the consolidation of the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people at this critical stage. The committee saluted the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the Golan and southern Lebanon and condemned Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, its aggression against southern Lebanon, its plans for its occupation and the expulsion of its sons. It confirmed its eagerness to see the sovereignty, integrity and safety of Lebanon maintained. From the belief of the member countries in the need to strengthen the Arab and Islamic front and to consolidate Islamic solidarity, it decided to continue with all its efforts to work for the elimination of differences among Islamic states and the causes of discord and to mass all Islamic energies to work for the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine.

The committee concentrated on the need to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war and to work by all means for the achievement of peace between the two neighboring Islamic countries (?whose capabilities would have been better employed) in the confrontation against Zionist aggression on the Islamic nation. And from the premise of the resolution of the third Islamic summit conference held in holy Mecca urging Iran and Iraq to accept Islamic mediation, calling for an immediate cease-fire and expressing the readiness of Islamic countries to provide an Islamic force to watch over the implementation of the cease-fire, the committee expressed deep anxiety over the continuation of this war and expressed its adherence to that resolution.

The Jerusalem Committee expressed appreciation and support for the efforts of the Islamic peace committee aimed at ending this war and expressed its support for any measure which both sides accept for finding a solution that leads to an immediate cease-fire and for resolving the conflict on the basis of Islamic justice and fraternity and the maintainance of the sovereignty and rights of both sides.

The Jerusalem Committee passed several recommendations aimed at the consolidation of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and backing the PLO in its struggle for the recovery of firm Palestinian rights. It also passed recommendations on political and information moves to confront [word indistinct] and it has taken practical measures for the implementation of those and earlier recommendations. It also approved the recommendations of the administrative [word indistinct] the Jeruslaem Fund.

Finally, at the end of the sixth session of the Jerusalem Committee, the participating delegations expressed gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, for his patronage and guidance of the work of this session, whose noble speech at the opening of the session constituted a path followed by the committee and thus enabled it to reach positive resolutions to back the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and to confront the racist Zionist aggression. It also extends its gratitude to the Kingdom of Morocco, the king, the government and the people, for the warm reception accorded its members and for the meeting's excellent preparation.

The Jerusalem Committee asked its chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, to explain the Islamic point of view regarding Jerusalem and Palestine during his forthcoming visit to the United States with the objective of making it reexamine its attitude to this fateful cause in relation to the whole Islamic nation.

PLO Aid; Funds Appeal

NC081938 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Fes, Morocco, 8 May (AFP) -- The Administration Council of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) fund has decided to immediately give four million dollars to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), it was reported here today.

The council unanimously decided to give the money so that the group can carry out "certain projects." The nature of those projects was not known.

Meanwhile, the Al-Quds Committee decided to "directly" call on Islamic conference countries for more money to help the committee carry out its goals.

Last year, the Al-Quds fund projected to gather together 100 million dollars in order to effectively oppose Israel's expropriation and "Jewification" of Palestinian lands in the occupied territories, restoring Muslim holy places in Jerusalem and financing Arab housing projects in the city. But according to certain unconfirmed reports, only 26 million dollars was collected and a large number of Islamic countries have not contributed to the fund.

Yesterday, the committee meeting, chaired by Morocco's King Hassan, proposed that a collective programme of action be laid out for the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli rule.

Attending the council meeting were representatives of the PLO and five of the 14 Al-Quds' Committee members -- Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Pakistan and Guinea. The council was to report later today to the committee, which has been meeting in Morocco since Thursday.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ADEN MEETING

EA091832 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The third session to the political committee of the foreign ministers of socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has ended in Aden with a renewed spirit of understanding and a reaffirmation of brotherhood.

On his return to Addis Ababa yesterday, Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, said that the meeting discussed the practical implementation of the tripartite accord. Comrade Dr Feleke noted that the meeting made wide-ranging deliberations on the machinations of imperialism and forces of reaction to destabilize the revolutionary processes in the three countries. He added that satisfactory results had been achieved regarding the solidarity of the three states. The minister said that the three countries had declared their readiness to further strengthen mutual cooperation in the political, economic, social and other fields.

SOMALIA

ITALIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 6 MAY

EA061640 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] A delegation led by the Italian deputy defense minister, Prof Martino [Scovacricchi] arrived in Mogadishu today for a 7-day visit to the Somali Democratic Republic. Prof Martino [Scovacricchi], speaking to a SONNA reporter at the airport, said his visit is a demonstration of the good relations between Somalia and Italy. While in the country, he will hold talks with high-ranking officials from the Somali Government on how to further strengthen long-standing bilateral relations.

The deputy minister stated that the Italian Government and people are most impressed with the Somali people's progress and said his government will continue to give further assistance in all fields to the Somali Government. Turning to the subject of refugees, Prof Martino [Scovacricchi] said this is a great burden on the Somani economy and it is, therefore, imperative to find a solution to the refugee problem. The Italian deputy defense minister also noted that it is impossible for the Somali Government alone to take care of these unfortunate people and called on international and humanitarian organizations to intensify assistance to the refugees.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Somali deputy defense minister, Challe Brig Gen Ahmad Sahal Ali, and senior army officers.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT CLAIMS INFLUX OF NEW MEMBERS

EA062136 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Many people from all walks of life, from the general public and the armed forces, continue to pour into the units and bases of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. Those joining the struggle of the Somali people to topple the terror regime include many people from all sections of the Somali life -- members of the armed forces, teachers, students, businessmen, nomads and all those out to topple the barbaric Mogadishu regime. Many, including Muhammad Ibrahim Hadrawi, Muhammad Haji [name indistinct], Yasin Muhammad and Farah Ahmad recently joined the DFSS Sixth [word indistinct] Division.

CHAD

KAMOUGUE NAMED PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE

AB091028 Paris AFP in French 0906 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 May (AFP) -- The creation of a Council of State for Chad, an organ of "conception, reflection, consultation and orientation," officially was announced on Saturday evening in Ndjamena in the presence of head of state, Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Government of Transitional National Union.

Col Kamougue Abdel Kader, vice president of the current government, was named president of this Council of State whose role and functions were disclosed in an official document, "the Ndmajena declaration" which is now the new authority in Chad. Kamougue will be assisted by 14 members who have not yet been appointed. However, the leaders of the political-military factions are, by right, members.

President Goukouni Oueddei, as the head of state, guarantor of the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Chad, will play "the role of an arbitrator" in disputes which may eventually arise between the Council of State and the government which will be headed by a prime minister. The prime minister will be appointed by the head of state on the recommendation of the Council of State.

Official sources in Ndjamena point out that "a deep disagreement exists at the moment between President Goukouni and Colonel Kamougue over the choice of this prime minister and most ministers of the government's reshuffle announced 10 days ago."

We have to wait for several more days, even weeks, official sources pointed out in Ndjamena, before we know the exact list of members of the Council of State, names of the prime minister and ministers of the future government. According to the "Ndjamena declaration," the role of the Council of State is primarily to "aid and assist the head of state and the government in the conduct of state domestic policy, the organization of the army and administration."

According to the declaration, the Council of State is also called upon to formulate policies on "ways and means to achieve, maintain and consolidate peace, to preserve national unity and territorial integrity."

The statutes governing the Council of State also stipulate that the government's policy, as well as its cultural, social and economic development plans, must be submitted to the council for consent. Moreover, all legislative issues, such as the draft constitution, are to be submitted to it for appraisal.

GOUKOUNI 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH MOBUTU ROLE

AB071005 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1625 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 May (AZAP) -- "The Chadian problem requires a military solution. No reconciliation with Hissein Habre. The OAU has deceived the Chadian people."

There is great intransigence in these statements made by the president of Chad's Transitional National Union Government, Goukouni Oueddie, who strongly believes he will win militarily over Hissein Habre, even if, to achieve this aim, he must appeal to foreign troops, as he stated. He goes on to candidly say "The OAU has deceived us. Our security was fully ensured by Libyan troops. The OAU put pressure on us to expel the Libyans. Now that they have gone, the organization has abandoned us while imposing on us a negotiated settlement with Hissein Habre. I protest everything in the Nairobi resolution."

Goukouni, who was answering questions from the Zairian press following his talks in Ndjamena on Wednesday with President Mobutu, did not stop with abusing the OAU. To everyone's surprise, he attacked his guest: "President Mobuto disappointed us in Nairobi by calling for a political settlement through negotiations to resolve the Chadian problem."

Gratitude is not common on earth, as the philosophers will say. What is the present situation in Chad?

Vice President Kamougue clearly has spoken for negotiations, as has Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat. Recently both men strongly criticized Goukouni. "Hissein Habre is very powerful militarily. He would not find it difficult to march on Ndjamena once the OAU peacekeeping troops have left Chad. We must come to an understanding with him to achieve national unity." The Zairian newsmen accompanying head of state Mobutu in Ndjamena have heard Chadian politicians, ordinary citizens and OAU observers expressing their view, which reflects the general weariness and contrasts with Goukouni's candor.

Within the GUNT itself, Goukouni is among the minority who will have to be weeded out by the barrel of Hissein Habre's gun. "Goukouni is like an abandoned man in the heart of a desert where a sandstorm is building up. The gust that will sweep him away is near." [Words indistinct] minister of GUNT who stated this cynically, but he realistically summarized the situation in which the GUNT president (?finds himself now).

The more Colonel Kamougue made signs of approval some hours earlier, to echo the wise statements of the Zairian head of state to the Chadian press, the more he seemed unmoved and untouched by assertions of his president who called on him as a witness before the Zairian press to support the claim that there was no dissension between them and that Vice President Kamougue fully shared his views on ways and means to restore peace in Chad.

The 30 June deadline is fast approaching. Will the OAU maintain its troops in Chad? Goukouni declares he will never request the departure of the "green helmets." It is up to the OAU to draw the consequences from the disagreements on the role assigned to these peace forces, the GUNT president clamors.

In all these cases, the founding chairman of the MPR clearly said what he thought about the Chad issue and the position adopted by the OAU wisemen has not changed: a political solution for restoring peace and achieving national unity in Chad. In spite of the sacrifices made for the maintenance of the Zairian contingent, he will not request its withdrawal. It is up to the OAU to make its stand known on this issue. The African call must be answered.

FAN SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS ON EXTORTION

AB091058 Paris AFP in French 1654 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Paris, 8 May (AFP) -- Afal Ahmed, FAN spokesman in Europe, today in Paris denied reports that Hissein Habre's movement is extorting the people of Abeche in eastern Chad.

In a communique, he said these reports were "unfounded." Their aim, he added, is "to divert Chadian national and international opinion from the serious responsibilities of the Ndjamena leaders for maintaining the conflict in Chad."

Recalling that the Chadian crisis calls for a political solution, Afal Ahmed indicated that FAN could not "sit down indefinitely with crossed fingers if Goukouni Oueddei persists in his warmongering attitude and in his threats to compromise the national sovereignty by resorting to foreign forces."

ZAIRE

PRESIDENT REDUCES NUMBER OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

AB071229 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1203 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 May (AZAP) -- The president has just decided to reduce to 19 the number of state commissioners [ministers] and to 18 that of secretaries of state, the Zairian Radio and Television Corporation announced in its noon news bulletin.

This decision was communicated to the state commissioners by the president during the weekly cabinet meeting held on Friday at Mont Ngaliema. The Executive Council now includes 27 state commissioners and 19 secretaries of state.

'Restructuring' Explained

AB081324 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 8 May 82

[Excerpts] The members of the newly reorganized Executive Council this morning took the oath of allegiance to the MPR founding chairman at the presidential residence at Mont Ngaliema.

Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the members of the new team gathered around the founding chairman for their first meeting -- a meeting of familiarization. It is worth noting that this morning's meeting was held in the presence of all political authorities in Kinshasa.

The technical restructuring of the Executive Council is motivated by several factors. First of all, there is the worry of the guide to foresee and to lead, but not to react to crisis. This explains the reduction in the number of the state commissioners leading to the merging of some departments against the background of the suspension of missions abroad and even in the interior of the country. Also, the suspension of missions in the interior of the country is aimed at relieving the state's budget and to strengthen regional decentralization to enable the regional authorities to make full use of their brains.

The formula suggested depends partly on the existing administrative structures in the regions and on the full utilization of embassies and permanent missions accredited abroad instead of creating expenditure.

GHANA

PNDC APPOINTS SECRETARIES, SPECIAL ADVISER

AB090756 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has made the following appointments: Mr P.V. Obeng has been appointed coordinating secretary to the PNDC; Capt Retired Kodjo Tsikata becomes special adviser to the council; and Col Retired John M. Ewa, chief of staff, office of the PNDC. Other appointments are: Dr Kweisi Botwe, PNDC secretary for finance and economic planning; and Mr K.K. Kwayie, PNDC secretary for labor and social welfare.

JALLUD DEPARTURE, RAWLINGS REMARKS REPORTED

AB071438 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 May 82

[Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The Libyan delegation left for home last night after a 3-day visit. At a pre-departure news conference at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center, the leader of the delegation, Major Jallud, declared that Libya's support for Ghana's revolution has no selfish motives. George Dewonu gives the details.

The news conference at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center was attended by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah. Major Jallud spoke through an interpreter and initially pledged that the Libyan people and their revolutionary committees, through their Great September Revolution, will stand by Ghana in her endeavors to achieve a people's revolution. For all the support, Libya has no personal or selfish motives other than to help Ghana achieve political, economic and social victory and destroy the old reactionary society.

Major Jallud was hopeful that the economic negotiations and investments -- though they are first steps -- would benefit the two countries. He added that Ghana's potential in world circles is a bonus to Africa and there is a great hope that the 31 December revolution will solve Ghana's economic, political and social problems as an example to other freedom fighters in Africa. This is because the late Dr Nkrumah, Colonel Nasir and Mr Lumumba died for the sake of the masses and they have to be compensated with mass cultural revolutions which believe in the people's authority. Major Jallud said he was pleased with the results of the negotiations held and, as a followup, Libya will supply Ghana with 50 tractors, foodstuffs and medicine.

Also at the news conference, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah-Korang, announced that under a signed agreement, Libya will supply Ghana with 360,000 tons of crude valued at $96.5 million. This quantity, to be supplied over a period of 6 months, is almost 60 percent of Ghana's normal requirment. The cost of the oil is interest-free and will be paid back in 6 months after a 1-year grace period.

The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, then said Libya's gesture is a commitment to humanity, especially in Ghana's case. He, however, cautioned that the people have a moral responsiblity to take the proper line of action if items supplied are to be used to exploit them. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings also touched on assistance to other revolutions in Africa to consolidate Libya's own revolution. The PNDC chairman's points were interpreted to Major Jallud in Arabic.

[Begin Rawlings recording] The beautiful thing about any genuine revolution is that it cannot be contained within any boundaries. It is a moral commitment and, so long as there are oppressed people all over the world, it will remain your duty to carry on providing the necessary assistance to the needy all over the world and, in this respect, you can count on our support. [end recording]

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said Libya's gesture is a necessary motive for Ghana's aim to achieve social, economic and political liberation. The chief of defense staff, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah; Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr Obed Asamosh; Secretary for Internal Affairs Johnny Hasen and members of the diplomatic corps saw Major Jallud off at the airport.

NIGERIA

BULGARIAN DELEGATION SEEKS AID OPPORTUNITIES

AB061140 Lagos NAN in English 1128 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Bauchi, 6 May (NAN) -- The vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mrs Drazha Valeheva, said in Bauchi yesterday that Bulgaria would exploit all possible means to assist Bauchi in its technological development.

Mr Valeheva, who is leading a six-man delegation of Bulgarian parliamentarians on a visit to the Bauchi legislature, said that her country was happy with the hospitality being accorded Bulgarians resident in Nigeria. She said that they were in Nigeria to see the progress Nigeria was making in building the new federal capital at Abuja with a view to assessing how the Bulgarian Government could contribute. Mrs Valeheva said that the Bulgarian Government had already trained hundreds of Nigerians in various technological fields and that about 750 Nigerians, 50 of whom were from Bauchi State, were currently studying in Bulgaria.

The speaker of the Bauchi legislature, Alhaji Maigari Yerima Papa, assured members of the delegation that the state would continue to cooperate with Bulgarian citizens. He said that what the state needed most were the provision of adequate drinking water, good roads and general upliftment of the rural communities.

Meets Plateau State Speaker

AB080955 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The speaker of the Plateau State House of Assembly, Mr Dakum Shown, has appealed to the Bulgarian Government to join African states in condemning apartheid South Africa. He made the plea on Thursday when the vice president of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Mrs Drazha Valeheva, called on him in his office. Mr Shown noted that since Bulgaria respects the dignity of the human race, it should condemn the ills in South Africa. The speaker commended the present Bulgaria-Nigeria relations and Bulgaria's contribution to Nigeria's national development programs.

Responding, Mrs Valeheva said the Bulgarian Government would never support acts of racial discrimination in any part of the world and called on every nation to condemn the practice in South Africa.

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES RSA INVASION THREATS

LD071232 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Threats of a new invasion of our country by the troops of racist South Africa were denounced in a communique issued by our Embassy in the USSR.

South Africa, the communique said, is preparing new aggression against Angola and, to this end, has been concentrating troops of the regular army and mercenaries of various nationalities along the southern borders of the country. In addition, it has carried out the complete militarization of areas in Cunene Province, which has been under its occupation since the invasion last August.

The Pretoria authorities dared to make such threats because of the support constantly given them by U.S. imperialism and the Western countries, the communique said. The communique added that South Africa's aggressive intentions could not be dissociated from the Namibian independence process and that Pretoria authorities intend to (?make efforts) to reach an internal settlement alien to the principles stated in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

However, the communique said, neither SWAPO, the frontline states nor the OAU will accept any settlement contrary to that resolution, which would, in fact, result in prolonging the war unleashed by the Namibian patriots.

OFFICIAL DECRIES RSA USE OF FOREIGN PILOTS

AB090656 Luanda ANGOP in French 1219 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 May (ANGOP) -- The head of the Office of Information and Intelligence of the headquarters of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, in an interview with NOVEMBER magazine, denounced the racist South African Army's utilization of Israelis and American pilots who are veterans of the Vietnam war in its aggression against Angola.

The use of American pilots and Israelis who gained experience from the Israeli-Arab war enables South Africa to limit its reliance on foreign aid to fly South African planes, Ngongo stated, adding that South African pilots are gaining experience in the war against Angola.

The head of the FAPLA Office of Information and Intelligence also denounced the fact that some Angolan patriots are being kidnapped and trained in the Namibian region of Enana, with the aim of later increasing the strength of the UNITA puppet group which, he added, intends to declare independence at Ngiva. Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo also stressed that the South African Army is concentrating troops and equipment in the northern part of Namibia. This, he pointed out, is aimed at carrying out another aggression into Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RETURNS FROM TANZANIA; COMMUNIQUE CITED

EA061330 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] A Mozambique-Tanzanian joint communique was issued yesterday following President Samora Machel's official friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

The communique says the talks between the two presidents contained a review of the two countries' political and economic situations.

President Machel informed his Tanzanian counterpart of the Mozambicans' major victories in their fight for political, economic and social development and their determination to overcome backwardness in the 1980's. President Machel also gave a detailed explanation of the significance of the political and organizational offensive currently being mounted in Mozambique. President Samora Machel expressed his admiration of and satisfaction for the Tanzanian people's major efforts to improve their social and material well-being. He also paid tribute to the Tanzanian people for their firm and unconditional support for African liberation movements, particularly in Mozambique, where colonialism has been defeated.

The communique says the two presidents hailed both countries' successes in strengthening and broadening all-round bilateral cooperation and stressed the need for the immediate implementation of the decisions of the Mozambique-Tanzania joint permanent commission session held in Dar es Salaam.

On southern Africa, the two heads of state noted with concern imperialism's increasing aggression in the region, manifested through acts of subversion and destabilization by the racist South African regime against the frontline states. They particularly condemned South Africa's invasion and occupation of Angolan territory and its financial and organizational support for armed gangsters who attack independent countries in southern Africa.

Presidents Samora Machel and Julius Nyerere reexpressed deep concern over the growing military presence and increasing number of bases in the Indian Ocean, which threaten international peace and security. The two countries confirmed their total commitment to strengthening and consolidating relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and Frelimo. They signed an agreement to this effect.

President Samora Machel returned to Maputo yesterday afternoon. He was received on arrival by senior party and government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Maputo.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO: CONTACT GROUP ABANDONS MEDIATOR ROLE

EA081546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The SWAPO information secretary said the five Western countries of the contact group have abandoned their role as mediators in the negotiations for the independence of Namibia. Hidepo Hamutenya said the role of the contact group is now sinister and prejudicial to the Namibian people.

The SWAPO official reiterated his organization's denunciations regarding South African involvement in the drafting of the latest Western proposals for the territory. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, drafted the proposals in collaboration with the South African authorities and imposed them on other members of the contact group, the SWAPO information secretary declared.

SWAPO PRESIDENT DISCUSSES INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

AB090648 Luanda ANGOP in French 1253 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 May (ANGOP) -- The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, has, in an interview recently granted to the Soviet news agency TASS in Dar es Salaam, stressed the Namibian people's firm decision to intensify their liberation struggle on all fronts.

The SWAPO leader, who had just taken part in a meeting of foreign ministers of frontline states held in the Tanzanian capital, once again [words indistinct] following the presistent acts of aggression by the racist South African regime, has strongly supported the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people.

The president of SWAPO also said that the recent ministerial meeting held in Dar es Salaam brought out the convergence of views on all aspects of the struggle for independence for Namibia and recognized, on this point, the expression of active solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle and the readiness of independent African countries, socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world to continue to give material and diplomatic support to SWAPO.

The Namibian people, he continued, under SWAPO's leadership, are intensifying their action on all fronts because the intensification of the armed struggle is the most effective way to liquidate the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime. To this end, he emphasized that his organization will continue to use all political and diplomatic efforts to further isolate the Pretoria regime.

Moreover, Sam Nujoma denounced the criminal alliance of racist South Africa with the present American administration which conducts policies contrary to the interest of the Namibian people by encouraging and supporting the apartheid regime by every means. In spite of the machinations from Washington and Pretoria to prevent Namibia from attaining independence, we are convinced that we shall overcome, the SWAPO president stressed, indicating the support his organization enjoys from the Namibian people who are forming a political opposition to the colonial regime against which they are conducting the armed struggle.

Criticizes FRG

LD091702 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, has blamed West Germany for trying to impose its country's constitution on the Namibian independence dispute. In an interview with the Voice of Namibia, a Radio Tanzania program, Nujoma warned that the Namibian people would bury ill practices perpetrated by the Germans during their colonial era in Namibia, but if they continue with what called [word indistinct] maneuvers aimed at installing a neocolonial regime in Namibia, the Namibian people would never dare to forget the past.

He emphasized SWAPO's continued willingness to cooperate with UN resolutions which would lead to a peaceful solution to the Namibian independence dispute. But in the absence of a peaceful solution, Nujoma said, SWAPO will have no other alternative but to intensify the war for liberation until Namibia was genuinely free and liberated.

Nujoma, who has been in the country for almost a week, is due to leave for Arusha where he is expected to address a UN council for Namibia meeting tomorrow.

MUDGE URGES ELECTIONS 'AS SOON AS POSSIBLE'

LD090550 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Minister's Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, says an election should be held in South-West Africa/Namibia as soon as possible, even if it is without the participation of certain parties.

Speaking at a meeting in Windhoek, he said that U.S. and British officials with whom he had held talks during his recent overseas tour held little hope that UN Resolution 435 could succeed. He said the time had come when it had to be expected that a UN-controlled election in the territory was impractical. Mr Mudge said the unity in South-West Africa/ Namibia was being undermined through frustrations and disappointments because of delays in the independence process.

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE P. BOTHA-NUJOMA MEETING DENIED

LD091144 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpt] The South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has denied a report that the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and the leader of the South-West AFrica, People's Organization, Mr Sam Nujoma, would meet or that a meeting between them is under consideration. The department was reacting to a report from the Cape Verde Island that Mr Botha and Mr Nujoma would meet before the end of this month.

COMMENTARY FAVORS SPEEDY NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

LD071036 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 7 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is not only the South African Government but the opposition as well that favors a speedy settlement in South-West Africa as a necessary step toward establishing a coprosperity sphere in southern Africa. Mr Colin Eglin, foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Progressive Federal Party, discussed the matter in Parliament yesterday. He congratulated the government on what he described as its bold acceptance of the constitutional proposals put forward by the Western five contact group on South-West Africa. Other points he made were these: First, that an internationally acceptable settlement in South-West Africa was of vital importance to the people of the territory, to South Africa, southern Africa and the West; secondly, that the recent meeting between the South African prime minister and the Zambian president was to be welcomed as a prelude to further direct personal dialogue between African and South African leaders; and thirdly, that there is a sentiment in black Africa favorable to cooperation with the republic.

Mr Eglin has traveled widely in states to the north of the Limpopo and, on this last point, he said that despite hostile rhetoric, many people in Africa displayed a constructive interest in the republic. They would like to see circumstances change, he said, so that the people of Africa could benefit from South Africa's inclusion in a wider community of African nations. There is this general desire in South Africa on the part of the government and opposition for better understanding in relations with the countries to the north, and external influences are also working toward that end.

The Soviet Union, a major factor for disruption in the past, has failed as a peacetime economic partner of those states it helped militarily. Angola and Mozambique are renewing their contacts with Portugal. The American Government is actively engaged in a program for promoting stability and cooperation in the region, and the Western contact group has worked tirelessly to remove the main obstacle, the South-West African dispute. This is the (?large) background against which present reaction to the Western five's efforts should be seen. Acceptance by Pretoria, rejection by SWAPO -- it is not South Africa that is standing in the way of the coprosperity sphere envisaged by Mr Eglin.

ZIMBABWE

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 6 MAY

CA071042 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The German Democratic Republic's foreign minister, Comrade Oskar Fischer, says the world is witnessing an extreme aggravation of the international situation. Speaking at a news conference in Harare this afternoon, Comrade Fishcer said international peace has never before been threatened as it is today. He said the key political issue that must immediately be solved is the safeguarding of international peace for today's and future generations. Comrade Fischer is following closely Zimbabwe's struggle for the consolidation of the gains won in the fight for national independence.

During his stay, Comrade Fischer will hold a detailed exchange of views of current international questions and the further shaping of bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic with the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, who met him at the airport.

OFFICIAL LAUDS MOZAMBICAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

CA071046 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] A parliamentary delegation led by the speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, arrived in Harare this evening after a week's visit to Mozambique. Speaking at a news conference soon after his arrival at Harare Airport, Comrade Mutasa said his delegation was impressed by Mozambique's parliamentary system. He said the visit has shown his delegation how a socialist society can be organized and how all the people can be involved in deciding national issues at different levels. Comrade Mutasa, however, said in Zimbabwe such a decentralization of power at provincial and district levels can be met with obstacles in the form of racialism and tribalism. Comrade Mutasa said his team will complete a draft paper on what his delegation has learnt on parliamentary systems of all the countries they have visited so far. He said he expects to present the draft paper to the Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe within a month's time.

BRIEFS

ZAPU DEFECTIONS -- More than 1,000 ZAPU followers in Karoi and Chinhoyi have defected to ZANU-PF in recent months. This was disclosed yesterday by the ZANU-PF administrative secretary for Mashonaland West and the mayor of Chinhoyi. [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 82 CA]